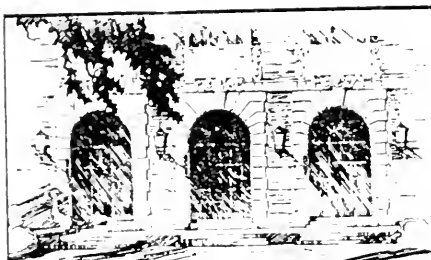


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Lulu Leonard

Author of the

HISTORY

of

UNION COUNTY

Dies at 105



Tilman Manus died at the home of his son, Andrew, in Anna last Spring and was nearly 106 years old. Tilman was 24 years old when Lincoln and Douglas held their famous debate in Jonesboro and he served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

This picture was taken by a Gazette-Democrat photographer on his 105th birthday.

CHAPTER I

BEFORE IT WAS A COUNTY

There is much conjecture among archeologists as to who the first inhabitants of Union County were. It is reasonable to believe that a civilization existed here long before history keeps a record of the first white settlers.

The rolling country and the spur of the Ozark Mountains in the northern and western parts of the country were covered by a dense forest full of wild game which flourished because of the plentiful water supply from springs. The watershed along the northern boundary of the county protects it from the storms from the north in winter and allows a longer growing season than would be possible if the land were not so protected.

It is doubtful that Joliet and Marquette set foot on the soil of Union County, but in the spring of 1673 they did pass down the Mississippi River, which bounds the county on the west. At that time a French mission and trading post was established at Kaskaskia and five years later at Cahokia but it is doubtful that any of the French traders, hunters or trappers ever ventured as far away from these settlements as Union County. The nearest settlement on the Ohio River was Fort Massac, established in 1711. For a number of years this settlement was known as Fort Massacre because the Indians so ruthlessly massacred the white people who settled there.

Some of the earliest settlers fled into Union County from these attacks of the Indians.

Little immigration came into Illinois before 1812 because of the Indians and the inability of the settlers to gain legal title to land upon which they located. As a result of the treaty ending the war between England and France, signed February 10, 1763, the territory had become English. After the United States was organized the old French settlers encountered difficulty when they tried, under American law, to have their titles ratified. In 1791, Congress enacted a law providing that Americans who had occupied their lands before 1783 should have their titles confirmed. Each person was allowed title to from four hundred to eighteen hundred acres of land. After that date, land was granted in tracts of not less than four thousand acres.

Peace treaties with the Indians and transfer of titles of their land to the United States government and the end of the War of 1812 with Great Britain opened wide the Illinois doors for settlement. In 1810, the white population of Illinois was 12,282 and in 1820 was 55,162. Land was sold to settlers at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The original counties existing in Illinois when it came under the rule of the governor of Virginia, who appointed a governor of Illinois territory, were Randolph and St. Clair counties. These counties surrounded the

settlements of Kaskaskia and Cahokia. September 14th, 1812, Governor Edwards created by proclamation Madison, Johnson and Gallatin counties. In anticipation of statehood, the legislature created Washington, Franklin and Union counties. Between 1812 and 1817, Edwards, White, Monroe, Pope, Jackson, Bond and Crawford counties were created, making fifteen counties in all. There were two members sent to the Legislature from the northern counties and two from the southern. John Grammer represented the southernmost counties.

In 1803 the first white settlement was made in Union County. It consisted of two families, Abram Hunsaker's and George Wolf's. In 1805, David Green came with his little family and built his little cabin in the Mississippi bottom about one-half mile north of what is known as Big Barn. He was a river navigator from Virginia and came upon the spot where he settled his family in some of his early trips. It was a long time before he knew the Hunsakers and Wolfs were his nearest neighbors. Jacob Lingle settled west of Cobden in 1807 and George Evans and John Bradshaw on Bradshaw Creek. In 1808 John McGinnis settled near Mt. Pleasant. In 1809 John Stokes, William Gwinn and Thomas Standard came to live in what has long been known as the Stokes settlement. Robert Hargrave and Jessie Echols, who was later appointed to fix the seat of justice in Union County, came the same year. In 1812, Thomas D. Patterson, Phillip Shaver, Adam Clapp and Edward Vancil settled. The arrivals in 1814 were John Lawrence, John Harriston, John Whittaker, A. Cokenowen, Giles Parmelia, Samuel Butcher, Robert W. Crafton, Jacob Wolf, Michael Lindbaugh, Alexander Boren, Hosea Boren, Richard McBride, Thomas Green, Emanuel Penrod, George Hunsaker, George Smiley, David Kimmel, John Whitaker, David Cother, David Brown, Alexander Brown, Alexander Boggs, David F. Coleman, Benjamin Menees and Jacob Littleton. These settlers came from Virginia and the Carolinas and a few from Pennsylvania. They came down the Ohio, some crossing the river at Shawneetown and some coming via Fort Massac.

The record of "marks and brands," opened immediately after the county was organized, shows the following men lived in Union County and registered a "brand" for his domestic animals, Jacob Wolf, George Wolf, Edmund Vancil, William Dodd, Samuel Hunsaker, Michael Lindbaugh, David Brown, William Thornton, Joseph Hunsaker, William Pyle, William Grammer, Rice Sams, Abram Hunsaker, Thomas Sams, Benjamin Menees, John McIntosh, George Hunsaker, James Brown, Jeremiah Brown, John Weigle, Christopher Hansin, Isaac Vancil, R. W. Crafton, John Cruse, James Jackson, George Smiley, Joseph Palmer, George James, Robert Hargrave, John Hargrave, John Hunsaker, John Whitaker, Johnson Somers, Charles Dougherty, Joel Boggess, Jones Vancil, Emanuel Penrod, John Stokes, Samuel Penrod, Cliff Hazlewood and John Kimmel.

Those who had entered land that lies within the county up to and including 1818 were John Yost, Wilkinson Goodwin, George

Hunsaker, William Thornton, John Hunsaker, John Miller, George Lawrence, Henry Clutts, Christian Miller, James Mesam, John Harriston, John Kimmell, John Frick, Edmond Holeman, Adam Clapp, George Devolt, Michael Dillon, John Grammer, Benjamin Menees, Michael Holhauser, John Hartline, Anthony Lingle, John Whitaker, Phillip Shaver, Phillip Paulus, William Worthington, John Bradshaw, John Saunders, John R. McFarland, John Tyler, Joseph Waller, Joseph Walker, A. Cokenower, Andrew Irwin, Giles Parmelia, Samuel Butcher, Samuel Penrod, Robert W. Crafton, Edward Vancil, John Gregory, Jaboc Lingle, Israel Thompson, Adam Cauble, Jacob Rendleman, Jacob Weigle, George Wolf, Michael Lindbaugh, Johnathan Haskey, Joseph Barber, Last Cape, John Cape, Isaac Biggs, Alexander Biggs, the Meisenheimers, John Eddleman, Thomas McIntosh, Cornelius Anderson, David Lence, Benedict Mull, Peter Casper, John Worten, Anthony Lingle, David Crise, William Morrison, Jacob Hileman, David Miller, A. Cruse, Abraham Brown, John Knupp, Andrew Smith, David Meisenheimer, Joseph Smith, Thomas H. Harris, Richard McBride, S. Lewis, Thomas Green, Benjamin J. Harris, Jacob Trees, Joseph Palmer, Thomas Green, David Kimmel, Alexander P. Field, Anthony Morgan, James Ellis, Joseph McElhaney, Abner Field, Thomas Deen, Rice Sams, Daniel Spence, William Craigle, George Cripe, Isaac Cornell, Nicholas Wilson, Henry Bechtle, Thomas Bechtle, Thomas Lanes, John Uri, Stephen Donahue, Jacob Littleton and S. W. Smith.

From the best estimation obtainable it is believed that the population of Union County when Illinois became a state was 1800, one third of them freeholders. Most of them were from Kentucky and Tennessee or from Pennsylvania south along the eastern coast states since the Ohio and Cache Rivers were the lanes of travel at that time.

CHAPTER II

HOW THE EARLY SETTLERS LIVED. ORGANIZATION OF UNION COUNTY.

These early settlers of Union County lived a rugged, difficult life. They earned their livelihoods hunting, trapping and fishing. They grew what few items of food they ate and depended on wild game, which was plentiful, for meat. The county was a dense forest, so thick that the hunter carried an axe to blaze his path when he went away from the small clearing surrounding his log cabin. They ground their corn by hand to make meal for corn pone and Johnny cake and their main diet was "hog and hominy." They grew flax and wool and spun the thread which was woven into cloth for bedding and clothing. Much of the men's clothing was made of skins from the wild animals the hunters killed.

The men wore long hunting shirts and moccasins and leather or buckskin breeches and the women linsey dresses and petticoats and home-made shoes. Ordinarily the people went barefoot.

Fort Massac was the nearest trading post where supplies could be obtained. These came from New Orleans or Pennsylvania, transported on a barge tied with ropes and pulled up the river by men walking along the river banks.

An account is given of the difficulty encountered in making suitable garments for John Grammer to wear to the legislature when he represented Johnson County (which then included what is now Union County) in 1812. The neighbors and friends gathered nuts which were taken to Fort Massac and exchanged for a few yards of "blue drilling," which with careful cutting and measuring was only enough to make a long hunting shirt and a pair of high "leggings."

John Grammer was the first person from this county to be elected to public office. He was uneducated but was said to be very shrewd. He invariably voted "no" if he did not fully understand the question before the house. He coined words at random with which to express himself in his lusty speeches. He was popular enough to be re-elected each term of the legislature and served his last term as a senator in 1834.

The only social events of the times were weddings, dances, quilting parties, singing schools and "meetins." Everyone took part in the wedding celebration. The men would meet at the home of the groom and the women at the home of the bride. Then the men would go in a group to the home of the bride where the wedding would take place. As soon as the guests assembled for the wedding a bottle race would ensue. After dinner the dancing began and would continue until early the next morning. At ten o'clock at night the bride's friends would steal her away and put her to bed in the "loft" of the house, then the groom's friends would do the same for him, while the dancing and fun making continued down-

stairs. The merry making would frequently continue for several days in both the home of the groom and the bride and often in the new home of the bride and groom which the friends and neighbors had usually helped to build.

The first marriage in the county records was John Murray and Elizabeth Latham, by John Grammer, February 26, 1818. On April 7th, 1818, John Weldon, Esq., certified he married James Latham and Margaret Edwards on March 2nd. Joseph Painter and Elizabeth Brown were married April 26, 1818, by George Hunsaker. Other early marriages were Samuel Morgan and Rebecca Casey, Francis Parker and Catharine Clapp, Allen Crawl and Catherine Vancil, John Rupe and Lydia Brown, Eli Littleton and Ede Hughes, David Callahan and Elizabeth Roberts, Isaac Finley and Polly Hargrave, William McDonald and Mary McLane, Henry Johnston and Nancy Atherton, John Russell and Percy Huston, Daniel Ritter and Elizabeth Isenogle, Peter Sifford and Leyah Mull, Jacob Hunsaker and Elizabeth Brown, A. H. Brown and Sarah Mathes, William Ridge and Esther Penrod, Abraham Hunsaker and Polly Price, George Dougherty and Rachean Hunsaker, John Biggs and Sarah Cope, William Clapp and Phoebe Witherton, George Lemen and Sarah Lesley, John Price and Nancy Vancil, John Leslie and Catharine Nigel, Peter Wolf and Margaret James, Messiah O'Brien and Charlotte Hotchkiss, Daniel T. Coleman and Lucy Craft, and Samuel Dillon and Margaret Lingle.

As children grew up the boys were taught to use bows and arrows and shoot game and the girls were taught to cook, spin and sew.

The first school was taught by an unknown Irishman at Dogtooth Bend. Later Winsted Davie established a school two miles south of what is now Jonesboro. The teachers were paid by subscriptions from the parents of the pupils. Reading, writing, spelling and numbers were the subjects taught.

In 1812 what is now Union, Pulaski, Alexander and part of Johnson counties, was known as Jonesborough township. A town hall and court house were erected at Elvira, a spot one mile east and seven miles north of what is now Mt. Pleasant. This served as the town hall for several years. After Illinois became a state in 1818, John Grammer donated a plot of ground upon which to build public buildings. This ground was located in what became Jonesboro, the county seat of Union County.

Jessie Echols, George Wolf and Thomas Cox were appointed commissioners by the legislature to fix the boundaries of Union County. The present boundary line was established by them February 25, 1818, but a provisioned boundary included Pulaski and Alexander counties in Union County until such time as they became counties.

In the act of the legislature creating Union County, it was also provided that the home of Jacob Hunsaker, Jr., was to be used as

a seat of justice until such time as a permanent location was established and a court house erected.

Jessie Echols, John Grammer, George Hunsaker, Abner Keith and Rice Sams were elected county commissioners and they met at the Hunsaker home in accordance with the ruling of the legislature. Abner Field was made clerk of the court and Joseph Palmer was the first sheriff. George Hunsaker, William Pyle, John C. Smith, Rice Sams, Abner Keith, Jessie Echols and John Bradshaw were appointed justices of the peace by the governor of Illinois and Robert Twidy was the first constable.

The first official act of the commissioners' court was to declare the road from Penrod's Ferry to Elvira and from Elvira to Jackson county, public roads.

The oldest public industry in the county is road building and Henry Laymer, Ephriam Voce, William Pyle, David Arnold and George Hunsaker were appointed road overseers and viewers.

The first county order of two dollars was written to Samuel Penrod for bounty for a wolf scalp. Two people were licensed to open taverns in their homes and the price of liquor was regulated. Whiskey was 12½c per half pint, rum 50c; brandy 50c; breakfast, dinner, and supper 25c each; bed 12½c; horse to stand at hay and corn all night, 37½c.

Two ferries were licensed and taxes were levied on horses, negroes, ferries, cattle, hogs, sheep, wagons and wheeled carriages. In 1812 taxes of ½ per cent were levied on town lots, carriages for conveyance of persons, distiller's stock in trade, horses, cattle, grist and saw mills and in 1821 on watches and clocks.

The first criminal case on record was that of the United States vs. John Thomas. Since there was no jail the prisoner was boarded with Robin Hargrave, who was allowed seventy dollars for keeping him sixty-two days. Joseph Palmer, the sheriff, was paid thirty dollars for his services in apprehending the culprit and bringing him to trial. The jury deliberated its verdict on a log near the Hunsaker home.

It seems that the poor have been with us always because during the first year of the existence of Union County, the court bound out an indigent child.

Thus in 1818 a county government was set up and began to function in Union County and the county began to grow in industry and population.

CHAPTER III.

GROWTH OF POPULATION AND INDUSTRY

The reason Union County and Southern Illinois enjoyed a greater growth in population than the central and northern parts of Illinois during the years 1818 to 1820 was the mildness of the climate. In 1816, the weather was unusually cold so that crops failed all over Illinois and Indiana but because this part of the state is protected from the storm of the plains by a spur of the Ozark Mountains extending from the Mississippi to the Ohio Rivers through the northern parts of Union, Johnson, Pope and Hardin counties, crops were abundant. The people living north of this range of hills came here to buy food as the ancients went into the valley of the Nile in Egypt on several occasions. For this reason the country has long been known as "Egypt" and also for this reason many of the people who came to buy food liked the country and stayed and others returned later with their families and friends. This not only increased the population of Union County, but stimulated the settlers to produce more than enough foodstuff to meet their own needs. Population was increased as much in two years at that time as it was during the whole decade following. The rate of increase was gradual after that until the building of the Illinois Central Railroad. The number of inhabitants increased from 1800 in 1818 to 2,362 in 1820 and 3,239 in 1830.

Since the only modes of travel were by water or by horse or ox, the industries of road building and ferry transportation grew. Nine ferries paid a tax to the county government for the privilege to operate, Harris on the Big Muddy, and Harris, Hays, Green, Penrod, Smiley, Ellis, Smith, and Ruppel on the Mississippi.

When Jonesboro was established as the county seat, roads were built from that town to each of the above ferry landings. Bridges were built across creeks at public expense. The job was let to the contractor making the lowest bid for it. The two earliest bridges were the one across Bradshaw Creek which was completed for fifty dollars and the one across Clear Creek which cost one hundred and fifty dollars. No description of the type of bridge constructed was given in the county records.

Roads were also built from Jonesboro to Vienna, Jonesboro to America, Jonesboro to Cape Girardeau, Jonesboro to Brownsville in Jackson County and from the mouth of the Big Muddy River to Golconda. As agriculture and population increased, mill seats were established and as these came into being, the roads were made to go past the mills enroute to their destinations. An "overseer" and "viewer" was appointed over various sections of the road and the people living within four or five miles on each side of the roads were required to work on their construction and maintainance. This work must have been done without pay since the county records do not show where any payments were made for this type of work in

the early days of the county. Then as now the "overseers" and "viewers" were changed with a change of county administration. The following names appeared in the county records as holding this office, David Arnold, William Pyle, Ephriam Noel, George Hunsaker, Henry Lamer, Benjamin Meneese, William Alexander, John Hunsaker, Allen McKenzie, Nathan Turpin, Will Waford, Alexander Boggs, Aaron Thornton, Owen Evans, Joseph Palmer, Moses Davidson, and John Stokes. Under the new administration, the "overseers" and "viewers" were changed to John McIntosh, Jacob Snider, Jacob Lingle, Johnson Sumner, George Evans, Henry Lamer, John Elmo, Aaron Howard, Robert H. Loyd, William Barton, Harry Barringer, James Abernathie, Christopher Houser, Edmund Vancil, John Lingle, Abner Keith, William Shelton, Benjamin Meneese, Benjamin Hall, Ephriam Noll, James Elmo, William Grammer, Rich McBride and Francis Murphy.

Jacob Rantleman, William Thornton and George Hunsaker became the new commissioners in 1819 and with them appeared many new names in the records. Abner Field, Jr., was made clerk of the court and Benjamin Meneese was made treasurer.

It seems that then as well as now there were officials who could not resist the temptation of making personal use of public money entrusted to them. The first sheriff was found to be short in the amount of money he turned over to the new officials and after several postponements of a hearing before the commission's court, he was allowed to settle the matter out of court for a part of the amount of money that was missing.

Public as well as private buildings were constructed at this time. A court house was built by Thomas Cox for forty dollars, and a jail by Jacob Wolf for twenty dollars. Two years later, 1820, Nathaniel Davis built a new court house for six hundred dollars and a new jail for three hundred seventy-nine dollars. The number of dwellings necessarily increased to house the growing population.

At this time practically all manufacturing was done in the individual homes by the women, mainly who are seldom mentioned in public records. Supplies were bought at Fort Massac and paid for with nuts, honey, and skins of animals. At this time the nearest cording mill was in Jackson, Missouri, seven days journey from Jonesboro, and salt was obtained from the Saline salt mines in Saline County, a distance requiring a ten day journey. The mills which had been built to grind the corn and wheat were operated by a horse turning the wheel and by 1820 by water turning the wheel. Three such mills had been established in Union County but many hand mills were still in use in the homes. The early mill owners were Jacob Rantleman, John Whittaker and Henry Clutts.

Distilling ranked as one of the leading industries of the times and licenses were granted to many people who lived along the newly constructed roads to operate taverns to accommodate trav-

elers. A tavern in those days was usually in a private home where a wayfarer might stop and procure drink, food and lodging for himself and hay and shelter for his horse. The price of these services was regulated by the county board as has been mentioned before. Each tavern keeper paid a two dollar license fee and filed a \$100 bond. Later these amounts were increased to six dollars and three hundred dollars. William Shelton, Robert Lloyd, Isaac Williams, Sam Putchez, Squire Bone, John Meneese, Jacob Hybarger, George Smiley, John Thornton, Henry Lamer, David Hunsaker and Frederick Barringer were all licensed to keep taverns during the first two years after the county was established.

Within the next ten years industries and business expanded beyond the stage of the home manufacturing and bartering between neighbors and an occasional trip to a trading center, salt mine, etc.

The men who served as constables, appointed by the governor between 1818 and 1820 were John Meneese, William Shelton, Samuel Betcher, Sam Hunsaker, Willie Sams, Samuel Sprouse, Isaac Williams, Jessie Doolen, Sam Hunsaker, Levi T. Holland, Alfred N. Dilliard, Squire Bone and William Thornton.

Judges and clerks of elections appointed by the county board were John S. Hacker, William Echols, Levi Holland, Francis Parker, Alfred N. Dilliard, John Bradshaw, Hugh Craig, Thomas C. Patterson, Benjamin Meneese, William Barton and Owen Evans.

In 1820 new commissioners, Francis Parker, Daniel T. Coleman and Robert Hargrave were elected.

CHAPTER IV

INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS LEAVE THE CONFINES OF THE HOME

In 1820, Mrs. Nancy Willard, a widow whose husband had died in Cape Girardeau, brought her four children, Elijah, Willis, Anna and William to Jonesboro to live. She was the mother of two of our earliest business men and the mother of the woman for whom the city of Anna is named.

Elijah was old enough to go to work in one of the new stores which had been established and within a few years was able to buy the store from his employer. He and Sam Reed were given a liquor license in 1826. Later he was associated with his brother, Willis, in the store.

Nimrod Ferguson, Willard, Winsted Davie and Charles Rixleben were the earliest merchants establishing themselves in Jonesboro. They bought produce from the farmers and took it to New Orleans where they traded their wares for sugar, coffee and other necessities which were brought back to Jonesboro and sold to the people. This type of trading stimulated the residents to produce more salable materials in order to exchange them for comforts of life. Dry goods came from Philadelphia.

Elijah Willard seems to have been the leader in this type of trading because Willard's Landing, where the bulk of the local trading was done, was named for him.

The Willard's erected a group of store buildings and accumulated much farming land. More will be said of them later.

Road building still continued with names of new men appearing on the court records with each change of administration. About 1821 compensation was given to the commissioners, sometimes as much as ten dollars per year, so they no longer served gratis. Two or three more mill seats were condemned and roads built past them. Several churches were erected during the 1820 decade and roads laid out to run past them.

People no longer lived independently of each other but depended on what they sold to pay for what necessities of life they bought. It is not strange that this change took place since over two hundred new households were set up to increase the population and business of the community as well as the increase made by immigration.

The following marriages were recorded between 1820 and 1830: Joseph Hess to Mary Hartline, James S. Smith to Harriet Weaver, James Sutzer to Elizabeth Hileman, Alfred N. Dilliard to Nerma Greer, George Davold to Rebecca Goodwin, John Thompson to Anna Landrith, John Landrith to Mary Thompson, Milo Farring to Martha Barker, Mitty Davidson to Margaret Mumy, Martin Vancil to Catherine Lyerle, Philip Hargrave to Nancy Hacky, Benjamin Robertson to Elizabeth Snider, Nicholas Keith to Elizabeth Thornton, James

Crowe to Kiziah Cornelius, Abner Field to Mena James, Thomas Landrith to Elizabeth Sumner, Samuel McKey to Elizabeth Lingle, William Vancil to Zilphy Dodd, Lemand Lipe to Catharine Davis, Janothan Lyerly to Maryan Byrns, Christian Hileman to Nancy Davis, Frederick Barringer to Anny Dillo, John Miller to Susannah Davis, Jacob Yount to Talbitha McDaniel, Milliam Welch to Margaret Cochran, William Tripp to Cerithy Willis, Sampson Porth to Lucinda Palmerly, Nathan Walder to Nancy Collins, Daniel Barringer to Elizabeth Treece, Abraham Miller to Nancy Maury, Zachariaht Lyerle to Sally Snider, Jacob Cruse to Elizabeth Sitzler, David Hileman to Sally Miller, Jacob Lipe to Rosena Davis, Charles Daugherty to Elizabeth Stone, Allen Boyd to Louisa McIntosh, William Morgan to Charity Smith, Cornelius Smith to Fanny Beggs, Christian Craigton to Christian Miller, James N. Reynolds to Sarah Hannahs, John Langley to Patrina Delaney, James Martin to Rachel Grammer, Renison Lamer to Esther Penrod, Joseph Ferguson to Nancy Brown, Isaac Brown to Cynthy Davis, Solomon Dillow to Susan Barringer, Mecajah Littleton to Katherine Wolf, Peter Clutts to Anna Shorman, Robert Duncan to Elizabeth Suttles, Elijah Shepherd to Elizabeth Irwin, Winsted Davie to Anna Willard, Richard Sumner to Nancy McDaniel, Joel McHerring to Nancy Lycester, Aaron Henry to Katherine Hysenogle, John Stokes to Mary Anderson, Boston Lentz to Sophie Lentz, Joshia Hazelwood to Harriet Standard, John Hunsaker to Fanny Linbaugh, Thomas McIntosh to Rebecca McRaye, John Wholshouser to Sophia Ettleman, Isaac Sheppard to Mary Lambert, David Gore to Polly Garner, Drury Conally to Amelia Persons, Peter Lentz, Jr., to Mary Lingle, Jacob Dillow to Barbara Miller, Charles Hunsaker to Rebecca McClure, Alexander Trees to Catharine Hartline, David Brown to Mary McClure, Bazzel B. Craig to Huldah Bradshaw, Jacoz Lentz to Barbara Clutts, James Leffler to Elizabeth Martin, William Lamer to Mary Waller, Lewis Durham to Elizabeth Miller, William Cook to Lydia Busely, Peter Hysenogle to Catherine Cotner, Thomas Hughes to Unice Erise, Alexander Douglas to Mary Hinkle, William Echols to Sophia Weaver, Jacob Rentleman to Rachel Hartline, Peter Miller, Jr., to Katharine Wholshouser, James D. Anderson to Polly Miller, Ephriam Noel to Elijah Staten, Mark Rutherford to Risky McDaniel, Finnis McGinnis to Rachel Evans, Levi Townsend to Edna Bizzel, William Crise to Nancy Barringer, Benjamin Worthington to Nancy Lawrence, Jacob Meisenheimer to Mary Newman, John Anyan to Phoebe Worthington, John Lawrence to Sally Durham, Abraham Keller to Polly Beggs, John Humphreys to Mary Kelso, Jacob Verble to Katherine Brown, Jacob Pitcocks to Rhoda Young, Jacob Karraker to Phoebe Verble, Jeremiah Collins to Margaret Edwards, Samuel King to Susannah Montgomery, Peter Hagler to Francis Keith, Thomas Thornton to Sarah Carter, Robert Willis to Mary Cochran, Collens Murphy to Aggy Whitson.

Young D. Dunner to Elizabeth Standard, James Willis to Mary

Tripp, George W. McDaniel to June McRavens, Benjamin Vancil to Katharine Landrith, Joseph Ettleman to Susannah Hess, Peter Portmess to Dorcas Keith, Hugh V. Patterson to Mary Penrod, Peter Samuel Jackard to Rhody Duncan, John Cochran to Deanna Lissenberry, Willbie Gales to Nancy Pittsford, George McGehee to Charlotte Vancil, Jonas G. Lock to Mary Bradshaw, John Tripp to Susannah Peterson, Jacob Davis to Elizabeth Brown, Lenard Stringer to Polly Cole, Jackson Echols to Sally Fowler, John Cauble to Eliza Lyerle, John Butcher to Huldah Morgan, Christopher Lyerle to Barbara House, Isham Tinner to Elizabeth Riburn, Willis Standard to Nicy Hale, Frederick Mowery to Sally Davis, Nicholas Tripp to Mary Delaney, John Vancil to Elizabeth Grammer, Wilson Lyerle to Susannah Zimmerman, William Murphy to William Loid, Joel Barker to Belinda Lewis, Caleb Bryant to Peggy Dillow, William Corgan to Mary Palmerly, Edward Vancil to Sarah Penrod, Martin Green to Harriet Bennett, A. R. Benson to Prissy Miles, S. Moorkeviol to E. Grammer, Robert Graham to Jane Hazelwood, Peter Cauble to Polly Link, John Dillow to Elizabeth Verble, Jacob Davis to Nancy Sittsmir, Hiram Hunsaker to Permelia Roberson, Benjamin Walker to Elizabeth Wilson, Thomas McElwyn to Leah Tomlinson, James Beggs to Lorsee Barber, David Night to Maryann Durall, Presley Taylor to Martha Durall, Adam Hileman to Leah Rhinehart, John Grammer to Elizabeth Barker, James King Cochran to Dorcas Goodman, Owen Hughes to Barbara Snider, and Jacob Clutts to Delila Keith.

By 1824 a tanyard, a "hatter's shop," a "medical shop" and a jewelry shop had been established in Jonesboro. Taxes were collected on the stock in trade of the above and also on horses, cows, sheep, hops, grist and saw mills, watches, clocks, ferries, wagons, town lots, distilleries and pleasure conveyances.

Following Francis Parker, David Coleman and Robert Hargrave in the commissioners court were Robert Hargrave and Jessie Echols, in 1822, Sam Hunsaker and Jessie Echols, in 1825, Sam Hunsaker, Jessie Echols and George Brown, in 1824, Sam Hunsaker, George Brown and B. W. Brooks, in 1825, George Brown, Jessie Echols and John Price.

Abner Field served as clerk of both the county and circuit courts at a salary of \$30.00 per year for each office in 1821 and 1822. Winsted Davie became clerk March 5, 1823 and held that office for several years. He had first served the county as compiler of the poll books. George Hunsaker served as sheriff in 1820 for the salary of \$50.50 which also paid him for the stationery he used. In 1821 and 1822 he was paid seven and one-half percent of \$1174.57, the revenue collected by the county for both years. Charles Dunn, who served as probate judge at that time, was paid fifty dollars per year.

The county commissioners regulated the rates a ferry could charge for its services as follows: a wagon and team, \$3.00; a

wheeled carriage with one or two horses, \$1.50; a man and horse, 75c; each footman, 25c; each head of live cattle, 20c; a lead horse, 25c; a head of hogs or sheep, 10c; a pack horse, 50c.

September 4, 1820, the commissioner's court authorized Charles Dunn, the probate judge, to select a seal for the county to use. He chose one which looks very much like our present fifty-cent piece with the American eagle with wings spread in flight and around the edge of the seal was written "County Commissioner's Court of Union County." This seal is found on all legal documents until the seal which is now used was adopted several years later.

The town of Jonesboro was incorporated by the state legislature along with Covington, America, Kaskaskia and Vienna in 1820.

CHAPTER V

PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE APPEAR IN THE COUNTY

As population increased in Union County a few people who were educated in professions came along with the settlers.

If these people were measured by the standards of education with which professional people are today measured they could not be classed as such for in those days there was no training for the ministry, teaching, medicine and the law in special schools. A minister became a minister because he "got religion" and while he conducted meetings he earned his livelihood by farming or other work. Our first settler, George Wolf, was a Dunkard preacher, and later there were many other religious groups developed in the county. It is interesting to note all the way thru the records of Union County that there has always been a well rounded group of people made up of all types of people of native white origin.

Preparation for teaching consisted of a two or three term course in a "subscription school" where the rudiment of arithmetic, reading, writing and spelling were taught. This two or three term course did not follow eight or twelve years of previous schooling but was the complete extent of the teacher's training. A man named Griffin was the first teacher in Union County. He was followed by Winsted Davie who had gone to school before he came to Union County. Willis Willard who had had a little schooling in Vermont before coming here followed him.

Doctors become doctors by reading medicine and practicing under an established physician and lawyers became lawyers by reading law books and "putting out their shingles." There were no bar examinations or state medical board examinations.

In fact, most of the people of the times were unlearned and superstitious and clung to the idea that a sick child had been "witched" and his treatment consisted of various methods used to break the "spell" the witch had cast over the child by refusing to lend anything to persons believed to be a witch or by hanging a bottle of urine in the chimney. The early doctors borrowed some of their medical practice from the practice of witchcraft, such as the brewing of teas from certain herbs but the doctors did not use the rituals practiced by the early "medicine men."

The earliest doctor in the county was Benjamin W. Brooks who had been educated in the east and traveled extensively before settling here. His name appears on the county records as a doctor being paid by the county for caring for paupers, as a surveyor, laying out roads, as a county commissioner and later as a member of the legislature. He must have been a man of rare ability for he was active in these many pursuits until his death in 1845. He is one of the few individuals who kept a record of the events of the period other than the records kept by the county court.

There were more men "practicing law" in this early period

of Union County than those in other professions. Most of the early commissioners, clerks of the court, constables and justices of the peace practiced law in a small way.

Among our earliest lawyers were John Reynolds, who later became Governor of the State, Daniel P. Cook, presiding judge of the first probate court and James Evans, Esq. These early lawyers were licensed by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Other names appearing as lawyers during this period were Richard M. Young, David T. Maddox, Charles Dunn, Thomas Reynolds, Thomas C. Browne, David J. Baker and Walter B. Scott.

At that time there were no women in professions. The women who married became the housekeepers and heads of their own little home industries which consisted of planting, growing, harvesting, spinning, and weaving flax and cotton and of grinding corn for meal. The work of the woman was endless because she was not able to buy many of the necessities of life, all were wrought by the sweat of her brow. The spinsters who did not marry and become heads of households became members of a brother's or sister's household. Only a very poor person "hired out" to earn a home for herself and in most of these instances, she was treated as a member of the family by whom she was employed. The earliest business in which women were found were millinery and needlecraft. Several years later a few were educated enough to become teachers but in the earliest part of our history, women were not sent to the subscription schools because it was not necessary for them to know how to read and write. Still, with all this lack of opportunity and education for women, many of them became outstanding in the community for the wise way in which they conducted their households and guided their families.

CHAPTER VI

LAND ENTERED BY 1835

Although Union County was not divided into precincts as they now stand, the present political divisions will be used in this chapter in order to locate our early settlers more clearly in the minds of the reader.

The present Jonesboro precinct was the most populous settlement in our early history. Here land was entered by Israel Thompson, 130.68 acres; Adam Cauble, 124.52 acres; Jacob Rendleman, 400 acres; Edward Vancil, 160 acres; John Crowell, 31.62 acres; John Vancil, 63.50 acres; Wm. Hughes, 80 acres; Jacob Weigh, 80 acres; George Wolf, 720 acres; Jacob Hunsaker, 240 acres; Jacob Wolf, 320 acres; Michael Linbaugh, 160 acres; Jonathan Husky, 80 acres; William Grammer, 160 acres; John Grammer, 240 acres; Henry Culph, 80 acres; Jacob Trees, 80.63 acres; Henry Cruse, 80 acres; Joseph Palmer, 80 acres; Emmanuel Penrod, 160 acres; Geo. Hunsaker, 160 acres; George Smiley, 40 acres; Russell E. Heacock, 160 acres; Thomas Green, 160 acres; David Kimmel, 480 acres; Alexander P. Field, 80 acres; Robert Hargrave, 160 acres; Isaac Tinsley, 80 acres; David Anindel, 280 acres; John Whitaker, 160 acres; Jacob Butcher, 160 acres; John Weigle, 80 acres; Wilkerson Goodwin, 120.63 acres; and John Waggoner, 40 acres; Anthony Morgan, 80 acres; John Hargrave, 160 acres; William Hunsaker, 40 acres; James Ellis, 160 acres; David Cotner, 160 acres; David Brown, 304.66 acres; Joseph Taylor, 80 acres; J. Taylor and the legal heirs of J. Hughes, 160 acres. This means that these people obtained this land from the government by right of settlement upon it and the payment of a small fee of fifty cents to less than two dollars per acre. By 1835 John Grammer had donated part of his land to the city of Jonesboro and other land had also changed hands by right of purchase but the above describes the original settlement of the precinct.

The settlement of what are now Anna Precincts was next in size to Jonesboro. Here the following men had entered land as follows: Peter Casper, 344.58 acres; John Wooten, 160 acres; Conrad Sitter, 160 acres; Anthony Lingle, 200 acres; Henry Barringer, 80 acres; David Crise, 160 acres; Jacob Hunsaker, 160 acres; William Morrison, 340 acres; Robert Crafton, 91.22 acres; Joseph McIlhane, 182.46 acres; John Wince, 160 acres; Winsted Davie, 80 acres; Abner Field, Jr., 160 acres; John Thornton, 80 acres; Thomas Sams, 80 acres; Rice Sams, 80 acres; John Grammer, 160 acres; Jacob Hunsaker, Jr., 184.53 acres; John McIntosh, 80 acres; Daniel Spence, 80 acres; David Brown, 160 acres; John Weigle, 160 acres; William Craigle, 320 acres; David Miller, 160 acres; Leonard Knupp, 80 acres; George Cripe, 80 acres; Isaac Cornell, 160 acres; Peter Miller, 160 acres; John Brown, 160 acres; Nicholas Wilson,

162.46 acres; Henry Bechtle, 200 acres; George Plott, 80 acres; Lennard Lipe, 40 acres.

Cobden Precincts were settled by Cornelius Anderson, 180.34 acres; C. B. R. Smith, 40 acres; Aaron Trees, 40 acres; Samuel Hartland, 40 acres; Johnson Summers, 92.57 acres; John Vancil, 40 acres; Duvall Lence, 240 acres; John Lingle, 160 acres; John Lence, 160 acres; John Lence, Jr., 160 acres; Pete Lence, 80 acres; John Harris, 158.55 acres; John Lingle, 184.11 acres; Benedict Mull, 66.01 acres; George Hartline, 93 acres; John R. McFarland, 162.88 acres; Matthias Zimmerman, 41.84 acres; Samuel Penrod, 80 acres; Thomas Farrill, 80 acres; John Vancil, Sr., 80 acres; Joseph Miller, 80 acres; Edmund Vancil, 240 acres and Isaac Vancil, 320 acres.

Dongola Precincts which comprise a large portion of the southeastern corner of Union County, were settled by Thomas Sams, 66.98 acres; John Davis, 95 acres; Daniel Hileman, 80 acres; Moses Shelby, 49.24 acres; Moses Meisenheimer, 80 acres; Peter Cruse, 287 acres; David Penrod, 80 acres; Levi Patterson, 160 acres; Alex Beggs, Jr., 80 acres; John Borin, 160 acres; Daniel Carriker, 40 acres; Philip Hinkle, 80 acres; Henry Bechtle, 80 acres; John Vineyard, 160 acres; Thomas S. Hughes, 80 acres; Joseph Barber, 80 acres; Lost Cope, 160 acres, John Cope, 80 acres; Joseph Barbee, 160 acres; Isaac Beggs, 160 acres; Lewis Penrod, 160 acres; Jacob Peeler, 40 acres; George Hileman, 40 acres; Alex Beggs, Jr., 240 acres; Tobias Meisenheimer, 120 acres; A. Meisenheimer, 40 acres; Alex Brim, 160 acres; John Edelman, 340.18 acres; Adam Edelman, 100.29 acres; Hosea Borin, 320 acres; William Crise, 80 acres; Thomas McIntosh, 160 acres; Henry Strickler, 40 acres; Alexander Beggs, 125.98 acres; Thomas Lanes, 80 acres; George W. Brown, 80 acres; Daniel F. Coleman, 160 acres; John Hunsaker, 160 acres; Isaac Braggs, 364.87 acres; George Davis, 160 acres; John Uri, 160 acres; John Yost, 206.89 acres; Wilkinson Goodwin, 160 acres; John Hunsaker, 160 acres; Samuel Hunsaker, 40 acres; Adam Clapp, 320 acres; John Miller, Sr., 160 acres; Augustus Post, 40 acres; George Devolt, 80 acres; Andrew Shaffer, 40 acres; Michael Dillow, 80 acres; Wiley I. Davidson, 40 acres; J. Grammer and J. Bradshaw, McLean, 80 acres; Joseph Crite, 40 acres; George Krite, 40 acres; 80 acres; Benjamin Menees, 40 acres; John Dillow, 200 acres; James John Bradshaw, 80 acres; John Saunders, 80 acres and Michael Osman, 40 acres.

Stokes Precinct north of Dongola and east of Anna was settled by George Evans, 160 acres; John Mowery, 80 acres; Benjamin Menees, 80 acres; William Gwinn, 40 acres; Ambrose B. Rains; George Hileman, 40 acres; William Smith, 80 acres; W. Davidson and T. Throgmorton, 160 acres; John Stokes, 80 acres; George Godwin, 80 acres; Jonathan Boswell, 40 acres; Abner Cox, 160 acres; Richard McGinnis, 160 acres; Caleb Musgrave, 120 acres; Silas Toler, 40 acres; Isaac Bizzel, 160 acres; Isaiah Patterson, 95.36 acres; William Cove, 94.62 acres; John Davis, 95 acres; Daniel Hileman, 80 acres and Moses Shelby, 49.24 acres.

The early settlers of Saratoga Precinct were William Owen, 120 acres and Thomas Green, 60 acres.

Lick Creek early settlers were John Smith, 80 acres; Thomas D. Patterson, 160 acres; Wyatt Anderson, 40 acres; Zebedee Anderson, 80 acres; Hugh Craig, 160 acres; Heirs of John Cox, 320.25 acres; Nathan Musgrave, 80 acres; John Bradshaw, 160 acres; Benjamin Menees, 160 acres; George Evans, 160 acres; 1818 Owen Evans, 160 acres, and Nathan Musgrave, 80 acres.

There were no settlers in Rich Precinct before 1835.

Many people settled near the river, the only means of long distance transportation at that time.

Reynolds Precinct, the southwest corner of the county, was settled by McDaniel Dorris, 160 acres; Joseph Smith, 724.38 acres; Daniel Ellis, 80 acres; Stephen Donohoe, 160 acres; David Brown, 80 acres; Jacob Littleton, 319.91 acres; J. McIntosh, 80 acres; James Brown, Sr., 160 acres; L. W. and J. Smith, 480 acres; Benjamin Harris, 308.90 acres; Caleb Casper, 160 acres; Nicholas Longworth, 160 acres; Benjamin Brooks, 240 acres; Willis James, 40 acres; David Miller, 127.94 acres; Jacob Hileman, 124 acres; Jacob Trees, 206.48 acres and Hithaper A. Same, 80 acres.

Meisenheimer Precinct was settled by Quinton Ellis, 80 acres; Cliff Hazelwood, 160 acres; Daniel Knupp, 80 acres; David Meisenheimer, 80 acres; J. J. Meisenheimer, 80 acres; Andrew Smith, 80 acres; Samuel Hunsaker, 160 acres; John Knupp, 80 acres; Adam Eddleman, 160 acres; Abraham Brown, 120 acres; Legal Representatives of A. Cruse, 160 acres and John Smith, 40 acres.

Mill Creek Precinct was settled by George Hunsaker, 160 acres; Peter Lence, 206.89 acres; Peter Cruse, 204.87 acres; George Lawrence, 160 acres; Jacob Hunsaker, 160 acres; Henry Clutts, 202 acres; Christian Miller, 202 acres; James Weaver, 160 acres; Peter Albright, 80 acres; John Harriston, 80 acres; John Kimmel, 80 acres; John Fink, 80 acres; Edmund Holleman, 80 acres; Joel M. D. Herring, 80 acres; Peter Albright, 80 acres; Christopher Barnhart, 40 acres; John Miller, 160 acres; Michael Holshouser, 160 acres; John Hartline, 80 acres; Anthony Lingle, 160 acres; Henry Clutts, 103.36 acres; John Whitaker, 160 acres; John Barger, 160 acres; Philip Shaver, 160 acres; Peter Panless, 80 acres; Philip Panless, 80 acres; William Worthington, 160 acres; Moses Cruse, 160 acres; John Hoffner, 240 acres; George Medlin, 40 acres and Adam Goodman, 80 acres.

Union Precinct, west of Jonesboro along the Mississippi River was the most thickly settled district along the river but the majority of the entries were made between 1825 and 1835 after Willard's Landing had become established. Those who entered land here were George Smith, 166.04 acres; George James, 39.70 acres; William James, 40 acres; Franklin M. Bennett, 42.50 acres; John Dougherty, 42.52 acres; Mirian E. Whitaker, 165 acres; James M. Abernathy, 152.81 acres; Thomas H. Harris, 40 acres; Elijah Willard, 1049.90

acres; Lineas B. Sublett, 240 acres; S. M. and J. Smith, 160 acres; William Green, 40 acres; Sarah Robinson, 40 acres; Richard McBride, 160 acres; John Eaton, 40 acres; L. Lewis and J. Hunsaker, 160 acres; Harrison Ellis, 40 acres; George Kimmel, 40 acres; Vincent Robertson, 80 acres; Jonathan Ellis, 80 acres; Thomas S. Cox, 40 acres; Thomas Green, 160 acres; John McBride, 80 acres; Matson Green, 120 acres; James Smith, 80 acres; Charles Conaway, 80 acres; William M. Mounts, 40 acres; David Green, 160 acres; Benjamin J. Harris, 969.21 acres; William Willard, 80 acres; Benjamin Hall, 240 acres; Micajah Littleton, 80 acres; William Littleton, 80 acres; Joseph Joy, Sr., 120 acres; John Price, 40 acres; John Barker, 40 acres; Caleb and D. Trees, 80 acres; John Summers, 80 acres; Abraham Summers, 80 acres; William Grammer, 80 acres; Abraham Hunsaker, 40 acres; John Grammer, Sr., 40 acres; John H. Grammer, 40 acres; Jacob Rentleman, 320 acres; Calvin Price, 180 acres and Augustus Rixleben, 180 acres.

Farther up the river Preston Precinct was settled by Thomas H. Harris, 1111.95 acres; Jacob Crafts, 307.90 acres; Garland Laughlin, 20 acres; John Rorax, 120 acres; John Baltzell, 71.71 acres; Ninian E. Whitaker, 127.86 acres; J. Carp and T. Craft, 88.86 acres; Joseph Smith, 143.07 acres; George W. G. Henson, 160 acres; Benjamin Walker, 206.77 acres; Cyrus S. Freeman, 16.28 acres; John Freeman, 80 acres; William Bittle, 40 acres; Thomas Wright, 40 acres; Henry Lyerle, 80 acres; Wm. Shepard, 40 acres, and George Smith, 40 acres.

Alto Pass Precinct was settled by Henry Rendleman, 40 acres; Solomon Penrod, 80 acres; Robert W. Croft, 280 acres; Edward Vancil, 160 acres; Caleb Hartline, 40 acres; John Gregory, 160 acres; Charles Dougherty, 36.89 acres; John Price, 80 acres; Jacob Lingle, 160 acres, John Vancil, Sr., 120 acres and Peter Dillow, 160 acres.

207 of these entries were made before 1820. Many of these settlers entered more land after 1835 and by 1835 some of the above mentioned farms had changed ownership.

CHAPTER VII

CENSUS OF 1835 AND HAPPENINGS BETWEEN 1830 AND 1845

The census of 1835 showed that there were 4,147 persons in Union County, 2,100 males and 2,047 females. Forty-seven of these were negroes and the remainder white. There was only one person over eighty years old. There were five shoemakers and saddlers; one tailor, William Kaley; two wagon-makers, George Knite and David Masters; two carpenters, one named John Rinehart; one cabinet-maker, a Mr. Bond; two hatters, one of whom was James Hodge; eleven blacksmiths; three tan yards, one south of Jonesboro owned by Jaccard and one north of Jonesboro owned by Rendlemans; twelve distilleries; two threshing machines, one cotton gin, one wool-carding machine owned by Jake Frick; one horse and ox mill; 18 horse and ox grist mill; two water saw mills and five water grist mills.

In 1836 Willis Willard built the first steam saw and grist mill in the county and in 1838 a steam flour mill was added. The Willard family also built some of the first frame houses in the county and a store building in Jonesboro. By 1835 several stores were doing a flourishing business in Jonesboro. Nimrod Ferguson, Elijah Willard, Winsted Davie and Charles Rixleben were the owners of stores during this period.

It is evident from the appearance of new business that the community was growing and that agriculture was increasing. All the industries and businesses which sprang up were related to agriculture and were a source of supply for a growing population.

In the courts appear many new names during the decade following 1835. Alexander F. Grant and Justin Halin were presiding judges in the Circuit Court and John Dougherty was prosecuting attorney. In 1836 Jephtha Hardin presided and in 1837 Walter B. Scates. Wiley Davidson was sheriff and Jacob Grammer was coroner and W. Davies was still clerk. In 1840 Jacob Davis was sheriff and Judge C. Campbell was coroner. In 1841 Willis Allen was prosecuting attorney and another attorney was named Billings. At this term of court, Sidney S. Condon was appointed clerk. In 1842, John A. McClernand appeared among the attorneys, Thomas Hodge was sheriff, S. S. Condon, clerk and H. F. Walker, coroner. W. A. Denning was prosecuting attorney in 1845. In 1844, David Hileman was probate judge.

During this period Union County was represented in state government by John S. Hacker, Senator and Brazil B. Craig representative, 1834-36; 1836-38 John Dougherty, representative, 1838-40 John S. Hacker, senator and Jacob Zimmerman, representative; 1840-42, John Dougherty, representative; 1842-44, John Dougherty, senator and John Cochran, representative.

Between the years 1827 and 1832 the Black Hawk war was waged. Since it was fought in the northern part of the state, Union County was not affected much by it but in 1832 an independent

company from this county was mustered into the service of the state. Following is a roster of the company: Captain, B. B. Craig; First Lieutenant, William Craig; Second Lieutenant, John Newton; Sergeants, Samuel Morland, Solomon David, Hezekiah Hodges, John Rendleman; Corporals, Joel Barker, Adam Cauble, Martin Uri, Jeremiah Irvine; Privates, Aaron Barringer, John Barringer, John Corgan, Matthew Cheser, Daniel Ellis, William Farmer, Thomas Farmer, Moses Fisher, Abraham Goodin, William G. Gavin, Hiram Grammer, William Grammer, Lot W. Hancock, Daniel P. Hill, Jackson Hunsaker, Peter Lense, John Langley Moses Lively, A. W. Lingle, John Murphy, P. W. McCall, John Morris, Nimrod McIntosh, John A. Mackintosh, Washington McLean, Elijah McGraw, John Penrod, John Parmer, John Quilman, W. H. Rumsey, Elijah Shepherd, Daniel Salmons, Preston I. Staten, John Vincent and Jesse Wright.

During this period the homes of the farmers in the "bottoms" were destroyed by one of the worst floods in the history of the county. Many homes had been established in Union, Preston and Reynolds precincts because the river afforded the only type of long distance transportation available at that time and all produce had to be hauled in wagons to the river to be sold. It is evident that the men operating trading posts on the river such as Willard's Landing, due west of Jonesboro; and Harris' Ferries across the river in the northwest corner of the county probably did more business than the others because by 1835 Elijah Willard and Thomas Harris had entered more land than any other men in Union County. However all this land, fertile when dry enough for a crop, was menaced by floods. The early settlers were fortunate if they were able to harvest a crop one out of three years. The spring floods usually destroyed crops planted the previous fall and prevented the planting of crops in the spring. In 1844 Dr. Brooks described in his diary, the worst flood that had been known since the settlement of this county by white people. Following is his account: "The Mississippi commenced rising on the 18th of May, 1844 and continued rising at the rate of two feet to thirty inches in twenty-four hours until the first of June, at which time it stood within eight inches of the flood line of 1808. By the 10th of June it fell five or six feet, and left the farms in the bottom all free of water. The bottom farms had been more or less covered with water except that of Jacob Trees. On the 11th of June, the waters commenced to rise again, the flood coming down the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and this time it rose from one foot to eighteen inches in twenty-four hours. This rise steadily continued until it overflowed the bottom land in Union County from eighteen to thirty feet deep. This was the depth of the water on the road to Littleton's old ferry, and also to Willard's landing. Stocks, crops, houses and fences were carried away in the raging waters. The people made efforts to save their stock, and called to their aid ferry and coal boats and all floating craft, but soon they found they could only hope to save a few of

their household effects, and the stock was left to its fate and the people fled to the hills. This rise continued steadily until June 29, when it came to a stand. On the first of July it commenced slowly to recede. This was higher water than that of 1808 by ten or twelve feet. It was higher than was ever known, except in 1785, which Beck says in his history was the highest water in 150 years. Mr. Cerre, one of the oldest French settlers of St. Louis said: "The flood was higher by four or five feet in 1785 than in 1844. In 1844 the steamer Indiana transported the nuns from Kaskaskia Convent to St. Louis. The boat received them from the door of Pierre Menard's residence, the water in front of the house being fifteen feet in depth. Two hundred people went from Kaskaskia on the Indiana and about 300 found shelter at Menard's, while yet others were sheltered in tents on the bluffs. The loss in the bottoms was at least \$1,000,000. From Alton to Cairo there were 288,000 acres of land overflowed. In Randolph county is a document soliciting a grant of lots from the crown of France, and urging as a reason the great flood of 1724, which overflowed the village and destroyed it. Great overflows occurred in 1542, 1724, and 1785, and in 1844. The Mississippi bottoms are now very clean, as everything is washed off and many of the small trees are killed.

CHAPTER VIII

VOTING IN UNION COUNTY BEFORE 1850

Politics has been one of the most interesting subjects for conversation since our country began. Political parties developed as controversial matters arose in the country. Our first great controversy was whether or not we should remain British subjects and pay the taxes imposed by that government or whether we should revolt and set up our own government. Those in favor of remaining British subjects were called Loyalists or Patriots and those in favor of independence were Federalists. As long as George Washington lived (December, 1799) the Federalists were in power but before his death a controversial question had arisen.

Thomas Jefferson, who had been a Patriot because he belonged to the governing family in Virginia, but who took active part in the framing of the Constitution of the United States of America and the setting up of the government of the U. S. differed with Washington on the matter of the limit of power of the federal officials. Washington believed in a strong central government which should have the power to decide all matters of government. Jefferson believed that the central government, the president, congress and the supreme court, should act only on matters set forth by the Constitution of the United States. He believed that all matters not provided for by the Constitution should be settled by the states according to their own views. However history shows that later, Jefferson went beyond his principle, because he negotiated the Louisiana Purchase and the Constitution did not provide for the purchase of new territory by the government. However at the death of Washington, Jefferson became the leader of the party in power, Republicans. This party grew so strong that it was practically without opposition until 1828.

At the time of the first elections in Union County, the candidates were not elected because they adhered to opposing party principles due to the fact they were all Jeffersonians—or Republicans. The choice was made on the basis of personal likes and dislikes because population was not large and most of the settlers had heard of each other since nearly all of them had travelled over the same roads to arrive at their destination.

Note: The writer is indebted to Mr. A. Ney. Sessions for the record of the 1822 poll books which will be used as typical of the whole period to 1850.

The poll books of 1822 show that the names of the candidates were written across the top of the page and the names of the voters down the left side of the page and opposite his name and under the name of the candidates was written the voter's choice. The County Board of Commissioners appointed election judges and clerks for the elections of the year and it was the duty of the clerk to compile the poll books and the judges to see that he did his work properly. After the names of the candidates were written across the tops of the pages, the voters were heard

as they arrived at the polls. The voter told the judge of the election what candidate he wished to vote for and the clerk placed a mark opposite the voters names under the names of the candidate. Each voter's name was placed on a new line and a record of his vote was opposite his name.

In 1822 the candidates and the number of votes cast for each Governor of Illinois were Thomas C. Brown 96, James B. Moore 9, Joseph Phillips 71, and Edward Coles 75; for Lieutenant Governor, John G. Lofton 22, A. F. Hubbard 65, James A. Peacock 26, and James Lemons 33; for Congress, John McLean 101, and Daniel P. Cook 157; for Senator, John Whitaker 81, John Grammer 162, R. E. Heacock 3, and Henry L. Wibb 0; for Representative, John McIntosh 138, Alex P. Field 136, James P. Edwards 70, William Echols 107, and John Hunsaker 31; for Sheriff were George Hunsaker 220, and James S. Smith 13; for Coroner, Charles Daugherty 60, Jonathan Lyerle 88, Wesley G. Nimmo 63; for City Commissioner, Cliff Hazelwood 111, Samuel Hunsaker 135, George Brown 160, Samuel Butcher 97, Jessie Echols 100, and for delegate to the national convention, William Barton 58.

After the votes were recorded in the poll books and counted the results were given to the Clerk of the Court who issued a certified statement giving the names of the two leading candidates for each office.

All of the freeholders, that is, people owning land were allowed to vote at that time. There were 235 voters in the 1822 election. In 1850 all free men were allowed to vote but colored men were not allowed to vote until after the Civil War. This system of voting was used until 1850. It was easy to see that a man kept his promise to vote for a certain candidate in those days. An amusing incident is related about a voter in Johnson County who wished to vote for Lincoln, which shows how the judges and clerks helped elect their own candidate. It is possible that no such corrupt practice ever existed in Union County. It seems that it was generally known that a certain voter was a supporter of Abraham Lincoln and the judges and clerks of the election were opposed to Lincoln. When the voter came to the polls to cast his vote the judges and clerks ignored him and he was forced to go away without being heard. However he met an influential man in the neighborhood who returned to the polls with him and insisted that his vote must be recorded.

As the population grew and the number of offices and candidates increased this system of voting became too slow to be useful and the system was changed to a ballot system.

In the election of 1822 all candidates were Republicans. Jefferson had done much in aiding with the settlement of the Northwest Territory and all citizens here followed his leadership. He had established the new method of surveying, the use of townships, base lines, prime meridians etc. and had been instru-

mental in the government provision that Section 16 of every township should be given by the government to the township for school purposes. He had also propounded the theory that religion, morality and knowledge were necessary for good government and the happiness of mankind.

However, shortly before 1828, Jackson began to oppose the Republicans with the idea that caucuses were not fair in their methods of selecting a president and that office seekers should be a direct choice of the people. Jackson, who was a southerner was opposed to a high tariff because the southerners exported their cotton to England and other countries had to buy all their manufactured goods from the northern states or pay a high duty or tariff for importing them from other countries. Jackson also opposed the establishment of a national bank, so with these three "planks" he established the platform of the new "Democratic Party" which has stayed in existence to the present time, altho some "planks" have been changed in the platform from time to time.

Jackson was opposed in 1836 by a new party which called itself the Whigs. The Republican party had died and Jackson's Democratic party had been in full power until the question of the National Bank arose. The Whigs favored a National Bank and blamed Jackson with the hard times that had followed the era of speculation which Jackson had put an end to by ordering all land purchased from the government to be paid for in gold or silver, thus devaluating the currency the various banks in the country had put into circulation on the strength of the fact that they held federal money on deposit in their banks.

In 1840 the Whigs were victorious but did not stay in power long because they would not express themselves in the campaign regarding their stand on the annexation of Texas while Polk, the Democrat's candidate openly favored the annexation.

The next controversial issue to arise was slavery. Two new parties appeared drawing members from both the Democratic and the Whig parties. The "know-nothing party" was so-called because its members belong to secret societies which opposed allowing any foreign born person to hold public office, and when asked about their policies, always answered, "we don't know".

The Democrats were still intact in the south and Southern Illinois, since this area was settled by southerners, but in the north two factions of Democrats had sprung up; the Anti-Nebraska and the Douglas Democrats. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, sponsored by Stephen A. Douglas, allowed Kansas and Nebraska to decide for themselves whether or not they should be admitted as free or slave states to the Union. This was contrary to a previous provision that this territory should be considered slave territory.

Union County followed the rest of the country in presidential campaigns so that no disrupting issues caused much controversy until the slave question arose.

CHAPTER IX

CHURCHES OF UNION COUNTY BEFORE 1850 INVENTIONS WHICH CAUSED CHANGES IN COUNTY

The Ordinance of 1787 governing the Northwest Territory proclaimed that there should be freedom of religion in the area. This accounts for the variety of churches erected by the early settlers of Union County.

Most of these settlers adhered to the faith they had had in the communities they left and since the settlers came in little groups as a rule, each group later erected its own church. Most of the early religious meetings took place in the homes of the members of the groups. The first preacher in the county was Father Wolf, a Dunkard, mentioned before as one of the first settlers. He held meetings in various homes but no Dunkard church was ever erected.

The Baptists and Lutherans were the first to erect churches. The Baptists organized as the Clear Creek Baptists and built their first log cabin church in 1821 where the Jonesboro cemetery now stands. Leaders of the church were Reverend James P. Edwards, Jeremiah Brown and John McIntosh. In 1848 this congregation erected a frame building for their church south of the Jonesboro square and placed in its belfry the first church bell to be heard in Illinois south of Kaskaskia or Shawneetown. This bell was donated by Caleb Frick. A Baptist church erected near Willard's Landing was washed away by the flood of 1844 and not rebuilt.

The Evangelical Lutherans organized in 1819 and built a log church in 1822 near the Jonesboro square. The Lutherans also built a church north of what is now Anna which was known as Union or Casper church. Both this church and the church in Jonesboro belonged to the North Carolina Synod and Reverend J. H. C. Shrenberg was the first missionary sent by the Synod to Illinois. His health failed and he was replaced by Daniel Sherer who made his home in Hillsboro, Illinois, and came to these churches once every three months. In 1847 the Casper Church group replaced their log building with a frame building for the joint use of the German Reform Church and the Lutherans. D. F. Rendleman, Peter Sifford, David Miller, Jr., and Samuel Dillow formed the building committee which let the contract to Joshua Roberts. Near this church is one of the oldest burial grounds of the county. About 1850 a group of German Lutherans from Austria settled two miles south of Jonesboro on Dutch Creek and erected St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. Leaders of this congregation were Joseph Meyer, Sr., and Joseph Kollener.

The Methodists were numerous from the beginning of the settlement of the county but they did not build a church until 1842. They gathered for worship in the homes of their members and once each year held a "camp ground" meeting. Their first church

was erected south of the Jonesboro square under the direction of Reverend Charles Adkins, a circuit preacher, who was also a carpenter.

In 1850 Camp Ground Church was erected in the Stokes settlement by a group of Presbyterians, namely, George Hileman and wife, John Hileman and wife, William Standard and wife, Daniel Standard and wife, Woods Hamilton and wife, James Lingle and wife, James Alexander and Mr. McAllen and wife. The first graves in the burial ground joining this church were those of the son and daughter of George Hileman and wife.

During the following half century many more churches were erected. These will be mentioned in later chapters.

There were two great changes occurring between 1800 and 1850 which had a great effect on the development of the whole world and Union County had its share of this development. These changes were the invention of machinery and the use of steam to run the machinery. Congress passed the first patent act in 1835 and a patent office was established in 1836. The inventions which revolutionized industry were the cotton gin, the spinning jenny, looms for weaving, and the sewing machine which all affected the manufacture of cloth and clothing. In 1831 Cyrus McCormick of Virginia patented new plows, a horse power reaper and later an automatic binder which changed the method of farming. Planing mill machines, the manufacture of brick and the invention of the Bessemer process of steel manufacturing revolutionized building and later transportation. Other revolutionary inventions were "daguerreotype" photography, cookstoves, vulcanized rubber, telegraphy and the rotary press.

The change in the manufacture of steel probably effected Union County more than any of the other inventions because following this came the manufacture of rails, the locomotive, and the building of railroads. The steamboat effected river transportation and steam was soon used in local mills. Since large amounts of raw materials for the manufacture of cloth and shoes were not produced in Union County, factories manufacturing these products did not spring up here and since the land was rough and too hilly for the use of the newly invented farm machinery, Union County and southern Illinois fell behind northern Illinois in the production of large quantities of wheat, corn and other grains. However the manufactured products were brought to Union County and exchanged for our skins and agricultural products on "floating stores" which came down the Ohio from the east. All the agriculture and trade and system of living in Union County before 1850 was based on its trade on the Mississippi and Ohio. After 1830, with the coming of steamboats, river trade flourished and boat landings became trade centers. Roads were built from all parts of the county to the boat landings. The first "gravel road" in the county was from Jonesboro to Willard's Landing. This road was maintained

by tolls collected at a toll gate west of Jonesboro. The merchants of Jonesboro took articles produced by the farmers as payment for their merchandise and traded these products to the river traders for their wares to stock their stores. There was not much money used in those days but rather a barter system was prevalent. This type of trading flourished until after 1850 when a railroad was built thru Union County which completely changed the character of the place.

It is often asked why southern Illinois was settled and flourished long before northern Illinois, then why was it that northern Illinois became more wealthy and more thickly populated. There are two very good reasons for the early settlement of southern Illinois, first its navigable waterways and second the fact that the Indians were driven out at an early date. Then came three reasons why northern Illinois began to develop rapidly. Canals were built in New York and the Great Lakes which made navigable lake routes to the west; Cyrus McCormick decided to establish his factory for farm machinery in Chicago, or rather Fort Dearborn at that time, because the machinery was suitable for use on the level land surrounding this point for many miles; and third, a wagon road or National Trail was constructed from Cumberland, Maryland, thru Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, to Vandalia, Illinois, which was then the state capital.

An interesting story is told of citizens of Fort Dearborn (now Chicago) coming to Shawneetown where the oldest bank in the state is located to borrow money for the development of their community. They were refused because the bankers did not feel that this community would ever amount to anything since it was so far away from Shawneetown.

However, during the period between 1830 and 1850, Union County enjoyed its share of growth in population. After the establishment of the first steam flouring mill in Union County in 1838, flour soon became one of the leading exports of the county which necessitated wheat being one of the leading products produced by the farmer. The raising of livestock early became a profitable industry in the county. The livestock market was established at an early date in St. Louis.

CHAPTER X

UNION COUNTY'S FIRST NEWSPAPER

The first newspaper published in Union County, September 19, 1849, was called the Jonesboro Gazette and Southern Illinois Reflector. The Southern Illinois Reflector part of the name, was to indicate that news in the paper would interest not only Jonesboro but all of Southern Illinois. The oldest available copy of the paper was the one issued October 10, 1849.

In this issue of the paper the editor, Rev. H. Edward Hempsted and the publishers and proprietors, Thomas J. Finley and John Evans set up the policy of the paper. It was to have a "Literary Department" including "tales, selected and original to occupy the front page. "Interesting incidents connected with the early settlement of Illinois" were to be found in the columns of the paper. The "subject of Education, a hitherto much neglected subject was to be another department. "The latest Foreign and Domestic news" written was to be of interest to all readers who were "anxious for the overthrow of political and religious despots." The affairs of Congress and the State Legislature were to be given" yet not at any time was anything to be admitted to the columns which could be made to look favorable to any man or set of men." This indicates that the paper did not begin as a partisan paper. There was also to be included a weekly review of the New Orleans and St. Louis markets and a Jonesboro current price list.

The terms of the paper were \$2.00 for one year, \$2.50 if not paid within six months and \$3.00 if not paid within a year. For six copies for one year, \$10.00; for twelve copies, \$18.00, and for eighteen copies, \$25.00. No paper was to be discontinued unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages were paid. The advertising rates were: for one square of twelve lines or less, \$1.00; for each additional insertion 30c; one square for three months, \$4.00; for six months, \$6.00; twelve months, \$9.00; quarter column for one year, \$15.00; half a column for one year \$20.00; one column for one year, \$35.00; business cards, one year, \$6.00.

The paper had four pages of six columns each, eight full columns of which were advertisements. Three columns on the front page and one and one-half on the second were devoted to the conclusion of a continued story having a moral lesson teaching mothers how to train their sons to grow into reliable men. It depicted the every day life of the pioneer boy. Two columns of the paper, one on the front page, were filled with poetry. One poem showing the topics of the day was a parody on the song "Susanah" called "California," telling of a Kentuckian going to California for the gold rush and finding no gold. The foreign news of the day told of a war being waged between Hungary and Austria allied with Russia. The combat was handicapped because Austria could only manufacture two hundred guns per day but another item said that England had sent them 50,000 percussion lock muskets. There was a two column

article by the editor on education on the second page. He advocated the hiring of more qualified teachers for the local schools, arguing that a teacher who did not know his three "R's" could not teach them to the children. He said, "A man has no business attempting to teach youth before he understands the grammar of his own language." Teaching at that time had not achieved a universal professional standard, not even a low standard.

A news item said that "The female department of the Jonesboro "Academy" will open Monday next under the superintendence of Miss A. E. Brooks."

In the advertising section, a "Female Seminary" at Cape Girardeau, Mo., was advertised for students. Their were: tuition in the ordinary branches, according to the grade of study, per annum, \$6.00 to \$15.00; needlework, waxwork, drawing and painting, each (extra) \$5.00; music (on the piano) per session, \$20.00; boarding including washing, fuel, lights, etc, \$40.00. There were two sessions of twenty-one weeks each in each school year. The school was incorporated by the Legislature of Missouri.

Another school, "Western Military Institute" at Georgetown, Ky., also advertised for male students. Six military officers, two Colonels, one Major, two Captains, and one Lieutenant, all educated at West Point or the Virginia Military Institute, and five other instructors, one a lawyer, three with A. M. degrees and one with an A. B. degree made up the faculty. The school was established in 1817 and two hundred thirty cadets from fifteen different states had been enrolled there. Military training and civil engineering were taught there. It was advertised that the wage a graduate engineer could expect to make was seventy-five dollars per month and it was stated that one graduate was receiving \$2500.00 per year as "principal engineer" for a railroad company building a railroad in Kentucky and others were receiving \$2000, \$1500 and \$1200 in other parts of the United States as "assistant engineers."

Other interesting advertisements were those of other newspapers and periodicals, some fashion magazines and other stories, news and religious magazines. A St. Louis wholesale merchant, a book and job printer and a doctor all advertised in this issue of the paper.

Local ads included administrator's notices, land for sale, a sheriff's notice that a slave had been found and placed in jail until claimed by the owner, the professional cards of Dr. J. V. Brooks, Dr. S. S. Condon, Dr. Parks and Dr. Freeman, and attorneys, Wm. A. Hacker, H. Watson Webb, J. Dougherty and C. G. Simmons; freshly butchered beef and mutton for sale by James Kerr at his home; accommodations at the Rising Sun Hotel by Wm. Kaley; tailoring by Lingle and Bratton; cabinet making by C. H. Williford and bootmaking by John Evans.

Many other businesses had been established by this time but evidently their owners had not seen fit to advertise their wares in the new paper. Within the next few years local advertisers increased in numbers: Parks' Drug Store; Elias V. Winget, blacksmithing,

plows and wagons; Adam Cruse, blacksmithing, plows and wagons; Dr. David Love; D. G. Brooks, attorney; Robert Brown, butcher; James Hodges, dry goods and groceries; Cyrus G. Simmons, insurance; W. Willard, 100 kegs of nails and 10000 pounds of iron; many patent medicine ads; W. W. Yyman, furniture store; W. Davie and sons, dry goods and groceries; Caleb Frick, dry goods and groceries; A. C. Caldwell, dealer in copper, tin, sheet iron and stoves; L. Jay S. Turrey, attorney, and Leonard Kerr, attorney. Local markets were first reported by W. Willard and in 1851 by J. E. Naill.

In 1851 the publishers and proprietors of the "Gazette," were Thomas J. Finley and F. A. McKenzie, and in 1853, John Evans and Co. In 1851 the title of the paper "Jonesborough Gazette and Southern Illinois Enterprise" had been changed to "Jonesboro Gazette." The paper was described as a weekly paper devoted to politics, literature, education, foreign and domestic news.

Perrin, who published a history of Union County in 1883 said that the paper was a democrat paper from its beginning altho the first editor stated he intended to have a non-partisan paper in his editorial setting forth the policy of the paper. He says that in 1854, H. E. Hempstead bought the paper and sold it to John Grear in 1855 who in turn sold it to John Dougherty, then Lieutenant Governor of Illinois. Dougherty and his publisher, A. H. Marschalk, split when Dougherty took an anti-Douglas stand in politics. Marschalk then established "The Democrat" and moved its office to Anna. Dougherty sold the "Gazette" back to McKinney, a former editor, who sold it to Evans who kept it until he enlisted in the Civil War. He sold it to William Jones, who owned it when it was ordered suppressed, however this order was lifted as soon as the state authorities learned of it which was six months after the order had been given. Altho this paper has changed hands many times, it is still being published, as the "Jonesboro Gazette" until recently when it became the "Gazette-Democrat."

CHAPTER XI

THE MARKET PRICE OF FOOD IN 1849. THE MEXICAN WAR. A CHANGE IN THE METHOD OF VOTING

It is interesting to compare the prices of commodities in 1849 with those of the present time. Following is a copy of Willis Willard's weekly market list published in the Jonesboro Gazette. It gives the price and the amount for sale of the articles used in those days. Flour, 4 bbl. at \$4.50, 2-100 lb sacks at \$2.25; wheat 40 bu. at 62c; corn in ear, 20 bu. at 25c; salt, per bu. 50c, per sack \$2.00; dry apples, 50 bu. at 62c; green apples, 20 bu. at 25c; dry peaches, 90 bu. at \$1.00; green, 25 bu. at 30c; Castor beans, 10 bu. at \$1.25; white beans, 30 bu. at 35c; butter, 6 lbs. at 8c; coffee, sack, 8 lb. at 9c; 9 lb. at 10c; sugar (New Orleans) 7 lbs. at 10c, 5 bbl. at 7c per lb.; Imperial tea, 90 lb. at \$1.00 per lb.; nails, 6 lb at 7c; lead, 6 lb. at 7½c; whiskey, 35 gal. at 40c; 22½ bbl. at 25c per gal.; molasses, 35 gal. at 40c, 30 bbl. at 35c per gal.; candle molds, 11 at 15c each, 12 at 18c each; salaratus, 9 lb. 10c; cordage, manilla, 18 lb. at 25c; chickens, 100 doz. at 25c per doz; eggs, 5 doz. at 6c per doz.; linseed oil, 75 gal. at \$1.00; turpentine, 87 gal. at \$1.00; white lead, 200 kegs, at \$2.25; tallon, 6 lb. at 8c; dry hides, 6 at 8c; green, 3 at 4c. The market price for beef cattle and hogs was not given but articles the store wished to buy to sell to traders on the river were priced as follows: feathers, 25c per lb.; ginseng, 20c per lb.; beeswax, 18c per lb.; flaxseed, 80c per lb.

In 1846, the United States declared that a state of war existed between this country and Mexico, and Illinois was called upon for thirty companies of men. Union County sent its quota, most of whom were placed in Company F of the 2nd Regiment. The enlisted men were allowed to elect their own officers. This company took part in the Battle of Buena Vista, February 22nd, 1847, which brought about the close of the war and victory for the United States.

The following men were enlisted from Union County: Captain, John S. Hacker; First Lieutenant, Sidney S. Condon; Second Lieutenants, John Roberts and John Master; Third Lieutenants, Alphonso Grammer; Sergeants, John C. Hunsaker, Alex J. Nimmo, Abram Hargrave and John Grammer; Corporals, Adam Creese, Wright C. Pender, Henderson Brown, Abram Cover; Musicians, Jacob Greer and George H. Lemley; Privates, Talbot Brown, John Bevins, John Brown, Charles Barringer, John Z. Burgess, Peter Cripps, Peter H. Casper, Elijah Coffman, Scipio A. B. Davie, John Davis, Daniel Dougherty, Simeon Fisher, Charles A. Finley, James Fike, Jessie Gray, Franklin Georgus, James Grammer, Henry Flaugh, William N. Hamby, William Henry, Samuel Hess, Benjamin F. Hayward, Henry C. Hacker, Fielding A. Jones, Silas Jones, John Kerr, Frederick King, Adam Lingle, Philip Lewis, John Lingle, Daniel W. Lyerle, Andrew J. Lemons, Daniel Lingle, Chesterfield Langley, John Menees, Harrison McCoy, Jefferson Menees, William Miller, John H. Millikin, John Moland, Samuel Martin, Washington L. McIntosh,

John McGinnis, James M. Phelan, Samuel Parker, Garrett Resink, John W. Regan, Franklin Sprey, Amalphus W. Simonds, James A. Springs, Azel Thornton, Reuben Vick and James Walker. Charles A. Finley in the quartermaster's department, Henry C. Hacker, hospital steward and Pleas Martin, surgeon were also in the service.

Flex G. Anderson, Alexander Davie and Joseph Ledgerwood were wounded in the battle of Buena Vista and died in hospitals after the war.

February 12, 1849, the Illinois Legislature passed a law revising the method of voting in Illinois, establishing the use of ballots and ballot boxes.

The law stated that a general election should be held on Tuesday next after the first Monday in the November preceding the expiration of the term of office of each president of the United States. The general election for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer, representatives to Congress, Senators and representatives to the general assembly and county officers, was to be held biennially, Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, except for such offices as were directed to be chosen other than biennially, namely the governor and other officers who served for terms of four years each instead of two years.

There was provisions made for the election of two supreme judges, one from the first district to be elected the first Monday in June, 1852 and a successor every nine years thereafter, the second from the second district to be elected the first Monday in June, 1855, and a successor each nine years thereafter. The judges then in office were to hold their positions until the times set for the next elections.

Circuit judges were to be elected in each circuit the first Monday in June 1855 and every six years thereafter.

It was provided that if a vacancy should occur in the judgeship of the supreme court, or circuit court within one year before a scheduled election, the governor of Illinois should appoint a judge to fill the vacancy until the time of the regularly scheduled election. In case the office of supreme court clerk should become vacant, the supreme judge should appoint a clerk to fill the vacancy until the term of a scheduled election, and the circuit judge should do likewise in case of a vacancy in the office of circuit court clerk. The governor of the state was to make appointments to fill vacancies in the office of states attorney, state auditor of public accounts, state treasurer or secretary of state.

The privilege of voting was given to all white men above the age of 21 who had resided in the state for one year.

The method of voting was changed to a ballot system. Blank ballots with no writing or identifying marks were to be used by voters who wrote the names of the candidates of their choice, folded the ballots and gave it to one of the election judges who placed it in the ballot box without unfolding it.

After the voting was completed, the clerk counted the number of names of voters on the poll book who had voted and the judges counted the number of ballots in the box. If more ballots were in the box than there were names of voters, a public drawing was held where the judges drew out the number of surplus ballots and destroyed them. In counting the votes, if two ballots were found folded together, both were destroyed because this appeared as evidence that someone was attempting to cast more than one vote.

The clerks and judges were allowed to adjourn until the next day after the votes were cast to count the votes. They were required to hand the results of their count to the county clerk within four days after the election and the county clerk was required to publish the returns.

The ballots were returned to the ballot box which was then locked and one election judge kept the key and another the box until the next election if there was no contest.

This law repealed all previous laws that had been passed in regard to elections.

CHAPTER XII

LAND ENTERED IN UNION COUNTY BETWEEN 1835 AND 1850

Between 1835 and 1850 many newcomers settled in Union County and many of the earlier settlers expanded their holdings. In many instances the second generation of the first settlers bought government land near that on which their parents had already settled.

Rich Precinct which had had no settlers before 1835 now had a few. In 1836 George Rich for whom the precinct was named and whose house was the voting place, entered 120 acres; later, before 1850 the following entries were made: Wm. H. Latham, 448.88 acres; Wm. Grammer, 121.62 acres; James K. Cochran, 343.27 acres; Simm P. Hiller, 80 acres; Tilford Brooks, 280 acres, and Wm. B. Elmore, 280 acres.

In Lick Creek Precinct the following settlements were entered between 1835 and 1850: John M. Cochran, 320 acres; George E. Stokes, 160 acres; Wm. A. Roberts, 200 acres; Larkin S. Brooks, 40 acres; Elijah Brooks, 200 acres; Uriah Anderson, 120 acres; Wiggs and Ashley, 120 acres; Nancy Boswell, 40 acres; Nathan Boswell, 120 acres; Lazarus Wiggs, 80 acres; Jefferson Anderson, 40 acres; Hiram Penoyer, 40 acres; John Anderson, 40 acres; George A. Goddard, 200 acres; Jeremiah White, 40 acres; Stephen Howard, 40 acres; Permele Anderson, 40 acres; Thomas Boswell, 40.78 acres; Martin Walts, 40 acres; Jacob Trees, 40 acres; Stephen Howard, 40 acres; Rollins Henderson, 40 acres; Arthur Allen, 160 acres; Littleberry Allen, 40 acres; and Henry Hileman, 280 acres.

The following settlements were added in Saratoga Precinct: Calvin A. Goodman, 40 acres; Jessie and John M. Owens, 43.72 acres; John Bevans, 226.98 acres; J. W. Owens, 40 acres; Alexander M. Jenkins, 40 acres; Solomon Henry Sitter, 232.78 acres; John Skelton, 40 acres; Wiggs and Ashley, 40 acres; William Miller, 120 acres; Benjamin F. Preston, 40 acres; Wm. H. Reed, 248 acres; Urias Martin, 46.14 acres; Conrad Sitter, 92.29 acres; Hezia Martin, 44 acres; Preston Anderson, 44 acres; Thomas Shearer, 160 acres; Tobias Verble, 44.61 acres; Lewis Bryant, 40 acres; John Worsham, 40 acres; William Miller, 80 acres; Henry C. Hileman, 40 acres; John Lemley, 80 acres; Frederick Johnson, 80 acres; Henry Kolpe, 40 acres; Samuel Clutts, 40 acres; Matthias Caraker, 40 acres; Jacob Caraker, 40 acres; Thomas Lingle, 40 acres; George Lemley, 40 acres; John Jumpers, 40 acres; Thomas Stokes, 40 acres; Christian Lookingbee, 40 acres; Jacob Trees, 80 acres; William Miller, 40 acres; Jacob W. Haire, 80 acres; James Kelley, 40 acres; Jacob Lence, 40 acres; Jonathan Rich, 40 acres; Michael Dillow, 40 acres; David Lence, 40 acres; Martin Mull, 40 acres; Henry Lingle, 250.93 acres; Daniel Mull, 80 acres; George Hartland, 40 acres; David Lingle, 80 acres; Jacob Burlman, 40 acres; Joseph Kestler, 40 acres; John J. Lingle, 86.78 acres; Caleb

Hartline, 136.29 acres; Henry Mull, 48.15 acres; Alex W. Lingle, 80 acres; David Lentz, 80 acres; Paul Lingle, 40 acres; David Green, 40 acres, and Thomas Rich, 40 acres.

Stokes Precinct added George Hileman with 285.06 acres; John Hileman, 80 acres; Daniel Beets, 45.05 acres; John H. Williams, 45.05 acres; John Penninger, 90.43 acres; Edna Stokes, 120 acres; George E. Stokes, 80 acres; Thomas Stokes, 40 acres; Zilpha Sivia, 40 acres; Needham Wiggs, 200 acres; John Stokes, 40 acres; James Williams, 37 acres; Caleb Musgrave, 40 acres; Arthur Allen, 80 acres; William Standard, 80 acres; Thomas Standard, 80 acres; Joel M. Huffman, 206.78 acres; James S. Miller, 80 acres; Daniel Gore, 80 acres; Mary Gore, 80 acres; John McLane, 40 acres; Morgan Bryant, 120 acres; Calvin Bridges, 40 acres; Abner Cox, 120 acres; Henrietta A. Williams, 40 acres; James Bishop, 120 acres; Doctor H. Toler, 40 acres; Jones Stokes, Sr., 240 acres; John McGinnis, 240 acres; Stephen Toler, 40 acres; Thomas C. Bozier, 80 acres; James I. Toler, 40 acres; Jessie Toler, 520 acres; Jacob Sivia, 40 acres; John Quinn, 40 acres; John Hinkle, 40 acres; William Wiggs, 40 acres; William Penninger, 165.37 acres; Priscilla Frogg, 45.37 acres; Green B. Harrison, 40 acres; Robert Throgmorton, 228.75 acres; Jacob Verble, 44.55 acres; John Verble, 40 acres; George Davis, 80 acres; Jacob Peler, 40 acres; Clarissa Bishop, 80 acres; Meredith Spence, 252.98 acres; Sylvester Adams, 86.78 acres; Barnett Weaver, 40 acres; Joshua Patterson, 40 acres; Wilson Arnold, 40 acres; Jessie N. Miles, 80 acres; Joshua Peterson, 40 acres; William S. Davis, 87.68 acres; Sylvester Adams, 233.10 acres; Nancy A. Davis, 86.78 acres; Joseph Davis, 40 acres; Francis Brown, 40 acres; Charles Smith, 40 acres, and James H. Rankin, 40 acres.

The new landowners of Dongola Precinct were John Davis, 50.13 acres; Henry Verble, 49.04 acres; James Lingal, 98.09 acres; Alex S. Penninger, 80 acres; Daniel Hileman, 40 acres; William Penninger, 47.50 acres; John Verble, 56.82 acres; George W. Otrich, 107.25 acres; Spence Laws, 105.25 acres; Paul Hofner, 40 acres; Caleb Linger, 40 acres; Henry Kellar, 40 acres; John Corzine, 80 acres; Martin Hoffner, 48.54 acres; Thomas Allen, 49.24 acres; Charles Lence, 49.27 acres; Lewis Misenheimer, 80 acres; John Allen, 80 acres; Terna Misenheimer, 40 acres; Daniel Lingle, 120 acres; Mose Misenheimer, 160 acres; Henry Misenheimer, 80 acres; Silas Jones, 160 acres; Absolom Keller, 120 acres; Francis Brown, 120 acres; James A. Penrod, 40 acres; Daniel W. Jones, 40 acres; Thomas Gore, 40 acres; Morton Carter, 40 acres; Daniel Penrod, 40 acres; John Fink, 80 acres; Winstead Davie, 124.90 acres; Reuben H. Corzine, 80 acres; George Davalt, 120 acres; David Penrod, 40 acres; Robert Baggs, 80 acres; Young D. Garner, 80 acres; Eli Coss, 40 acres; Elias Misenheimer, 80 acres; Rachel Karraker, 40 acres; Eli Corzine, 80 acres; Daniel Karraker, 80 acres; Henry Hinkel, Jr., 80 acres; Sarah Hinkle, 40 acres; William Hinkle, 80 acres; George Corzine, 50.41 acres; Charles Lentz, 100.91 acres; Henry Barringer, 80 acres; David Ernest, 40 acres; John Trexler, 80 acres; Philip

Hinkle, 40 acres; Abner Keller, 40 acres; Elkono Keller, 160 acres; Nancy Karraker, 80 acres; John J. Carter, 80 acres; James Cress, 40 acres; David Beggs, 120 acres; Stephen T. Barton, 200 acres; John Beggs, 80 acres; David Peler, 40 acres; Jacob Peeler, 40 acres; Henry Sticker, 80 acres; Willoughby Gales, 80 acres; Thomas McIntosh, 80 acres; Alexander Beggs, 120 acres; Alley D. Boren, 40 acres; A. Misenheimer, 80 acres; Tobias Misenheimer, 40 acres; Hosea McIntosh, 40 acres; John McIntosh, 80 acres; John C. Albright, 120 acres; Monroe G. W. Lingle, 80 acres; John Hoffner, 160 acres; Bazil Boren, 160 acres; John Knup, 80 acres; Henry Sowers, 80 acres; James Noel, 34.92 acres; Elizabeth Noel, 34.92 acres; Daniel Trees, 40 acres; Charles Littlejohn, 40 acres; Harmon F. Whitacre, 40 acres; John J. Denning, 97.03 acres; Thomas Brewster, 40 acres; Debar Deming, 40 acres; Hezekiah C. Hardin, 124.23 acres; Napoleon B. Walker, 120 acres; Young J. Vancil, 40 acres; James Warren, 40 acres; William Hagler, 40 acres; John Hagler, 40 acres; William J. Biggs, 40 acres; Timothy Anderson, 40 acres; Alfred Anderson, 44.90 acres; Anslem Guthrie, 340 acres; Henry Hope, 80 acres; Sampson Keith, 40 acres; John O. Daniel, 120 acres; Hezekiah C. Hodge, 80 acres; John Lockard, 120 acres; Robert C. Armstrong, 40 acres; Joseph Battson, 80 acres; Daniel Barringer, 40 acres; Jacob Linsley, 40 acres; John D. Fly, 80 acres; William Oaks, 80 acres; Anna Roberts, 40 acres; Larkin F. Brooks, 240 acres; Henry C. Stout, 200 acres; Evan Roberts, 40 acres; Jefferson T. Denning, 80 acres; James C. Swinford, 160 acres; Henry Casper, 160 acres; James Guthrie, 80 acres; Jacob Simmerman, 400 acres; Phtilip Clutts, 120 acres; William Bocker, 80 acres; Evasmus Hardin, 80 acres; Charles Hagler, 80 acres; James Ferril, 40 acres; Ignatius O'Daniel, 40 acres; Thomas Ferril, 84.77 acres; William Griffin, 44.77 acres; Rebecca Scott, 44.90 acres; Daniel Ireland, 89.80 acres; Reuben A. Morris, 44.90 acres; Jacob Chitts, 80 acres; James L. Wallace, 80 acres; John Ferrill, 211.92 acres; Singleton P. Tweedy, 45.96 acres; William L. Lamer, 45.97 acres; Ary McGraw, 40 acres; William Neal, 40 acres; Alfred Vancil, 40 acres; Peter Sifford, 240 acres; M. S. Allen, 40 acres; John Lence, Jr., 500 acres; William Rich, 80 acres; Solomon Lence, 120 acres; Nancy Lence, 40 acres; Joseph West, 80 acres; George Snyder, 40 acres; Henry Barrington, 80 acres; Peter Rymer, 160 acres; George Sevar, 40 acres; Wiley Davidson, 40 acres; Adam Clapp, Jr., 40 acres; John Dillow, 160 acres; Anthony George, 40 acres; Silas Corzine, 40 acres; Frederick Barringer, 80 acres; Edward Mowery, 40 acres; Pete Barringer, Jr., 40 acres; Alexander H. Corzine, 80 acres; George P. Sheffola, 40 acres; Washington McLane, 40 acres; Samuel Seals, 40 acres; Henry W. Otrich, 80 acres; Joseph Rinehart, 80 acres; John File, 40 acres; Aaron Barringer, 40 acres; John Peeler, 120 acres; Simon Albright, 40 acres; George Devolt, 40 acres; Andrew Shaffer, 40 acres; George Mowery, 80 acres and Jacob Dillow, Jr., 40 acres.

Cobden Precinct increased its occupied area by the settle-

ment of Alexander Smith who occupied 40 acres; Moses Trees, 80 acres; Aaron Trees, 120 acres; William Russell, 40 acres; Peter Luce, 40 acres; Matnias Caraker, 40 acres; Jacob Caraker, 80 acres; Jacob W. Haire, 40 acres; David Dillow, 40 acres; Abraham Cover, 235.82 acres; Caleb S. Sitter, 120 acres; Boston Lentz, 75.83 acres; Paul Hofner, 40 acres; Andrew Lence, 40 acres; Peter Lence, 172.96 acres; Calvin Armstrong, 40 acres; Jefferson Menard, 160 acres; Solomon Sitter, 34.53 acres; Conrad Sitter, 103.60 acres; John Barringer, 80 acres; Daniel Barringer, 40 acres; John Beaseley, 40 acres; Jacob Clem, 30.89 acres; Isaac Trees, 40 acres; Eli Beaver, 80 acres; David Miller, 28.31 acres; Paul Lingle, 27.82 acres; Charles Lingle, 107.52 acres; Stephen Casper, 40 acres; John Shuesnig, 40 acres; Eli Beaver, 80 acres; Isaac Hartline, 66.01 acres; Benedict Mull, 46.50 acres; John Lingle, 160 acres; Henry Ferril, 40 acres; John D. Lamer, 200 acres; Henry Randleman, 200 acres; Samuel Mackey, 40 acres; Mary Renthman, 40 acres; James Holloway, 40 acres; James B. Coulter, 40 acres; Thomas Cox, 80 acres; Frank W. Coulter, 40 acres; David Masters, 80 acres; Jacob Rendleman, 160 acres; Christopher Houser, 160 acres; George Smith, 80 acres; Perry Hauser, 160 acres; Nicholas Hunsaker, 90 acres; Andrew Smith, Jr., 40 acres; Adam Smith, 80 acres; David Smith, 80 acres; Moses Fite, 40 acres; Edmund Vancil, 40 acres; Catherine Landrith, 80 acres; Joseph Hickman, 40 acres; George Bean, 101.62 acres; George Simpson, 34 acres; and Henry Lyerle, Jr., 97.75 acres.

The expansion of Anna Precincts was made by Henry Casper, 45.66 acres; Charles Miller, 45.66 acres; Stephen Casper, 45.66 acres; James Trees, 45.66 acres; Conrad Sitter, 200 acres; Charles Barringer, 160 acres; John Frogge, 120 acres; Henry Trees, 80 acres; Alex J. Nimmo, 120 acres; Charles M. Northern, 40 acres; John Barringer, 80 acres; John Williams, 120 acres; James Fike, 200 acres; Peter Simmerman, 160 acres; Luther Armstrong, 40 acres; Henry Barringer, 40 acres; Benjamin Evans, 40 acres; Ransom Beaseley, 40 acres; David Armstrong, 80 acres; John Boss, 160 acres; William Murphy, 40 acres; John Ballard, 40 acres; Arthur Frogge, 80 acres; Urias Martin, 40 acres; I. and Wm. Bizzel, 80 acres; Wesley Nimmo, 40 acres; Mary Mills, 80 acres; Basil B. Craig, 80 acres; William J. B. Hanners, 40 acres; Robert Hamilton, 160 acres; Isaac Bizzel, 40 acres; William C. Millis, 160 acres; Walter Bearhope, 40 acres; Joseph M. Spence, 200 acres; Calvin W. Sessions, 80 acres; Peter Barringer, 80 acres; William H. Mills, 40 acres; James A. Nash, 40 acres; Thomas Hodges, 80 acres; Samuel T. Hunsaker, 40 acres; William Henry, 160 acres; Aaron Barringer, 40 acres; Richard W. Sessions, 80 acres; Herman Bailey, 40 acres; George Davis, 40 acres; David Spence, 40 acres; Emanuel Davis, 40 acres; John M. McElhaney, 120 acres; Martin Brown, 40 acres; Joseph Martin, 160 acres; James West, 40 acres; Samuel Martin, 160 acres; David Davis, 280 acres; Solomon Davis, 80 acres; Silas Hess, 40 acres; Caleb Frick, 40 acres; Luther Armstrong, 40 acres; John Williams, 40 acres; Cerenthy Barringer, 40 acres; Catharine

Williams, 40 acres; Timothy Goddard, 80 acres; Curtis Stonecipher, 80 acres; Henry Barringer, 40 acres; Preston Anderson, 40 acres; Samuel M. Goddard, 80 acres; Willis Willard, 40 acres; Benjamin Eaves, 160 acres; Richard Henson, 40 acres; Daniel Barringer, 120 acres; Talbert Sainer, 40 acres; Christian Hileman, 120 acres; Winstead Davie, 80 acres; Jacob Hunsaker, Jr., 160 acres; James Ellis, 40 acres; Caleb Casper, 40 acres; Alison and Daniel Cover, 40 acres; Charles Trees, 165.50 acres; Peter Casper, 40 acres; Alexander Trees, 45.50 acres; W. Willard and J. Rinehart, 181.62 acres; James A. Grover, 49.59 acres; John Rinehart, 45.59 acres; Peter Cruse, 40 acres; Levi Craven, 120 acres; Jacob Hileman, 40 acres; Mary Campbell, 80 acres; Abraham Miller, 120 acres; Solomon Davis, 40 acres; Wiley Davis, 40 acres; Joseph M. Spence, 120 acres; John E. Rance, 40 acres; Nathan Sames, 80 acres; Samuel T. Hunsaker, 40 acres; John Hess, 40 acres; Jane Hess, 40 acres; Tolbert Sames, 40 acres; Abraham F. Hunsaker, 40 acres; John Rinehart, 80 acres; Elias V. Winget, 200 acres; James B. Powell, 40 acres; Jonathan Woolsey, 40 acres; James A. Smith, 80 acres; Washington McLane, 40 acres; Edward B. Ohusted, 40 acres; Wesley G. Nimmo, 40 acres; Alexander Frick, 40 acres; Michael Craver, 240 acres; Tobias Verbal, 80 acres; David Craver, 40 acres; Joseph Hess, 80 acres; James B. Powell, 80 acres; Leonard Knup, 80 acres; Benjamin W. Brooks, 160 acres; Isaac J. Lyerley, 80 acres; R. V. Marshall, 160 acres; Thomas James, 80 acres; Wiley J. Vinson, 80 acres; Edmund Davis, 40 acres; Benjamin L. Corzine, 40 acres; George Brown, 240 acres; James J. Hunsaker, 120 acres; James I. Alexander, 80 acres; Marion C. Port-haven, 40 acres; Syrian Davis, 80 acres; Martin M. Brown, 80 acres; and Wilson Corzine, 120 acres.

Jonesboro Precinct added Jacob Miller, 40 acres; William Rymer, 40 acres; Peter Albright, 80 acres; John Fink, 40 acres; Elizabeth Davidson, 80 acres; Morgan Davidson, 80 acres; William Penrod, 35 acres; Peter Caubb, 80 acres; Jacob Rhodes, 80 acres; John Crowell, 40 acres; John N. Rhodes, 40 acres; George Bean, 40 acres; John Dougherty, 160 acres; William C. Whitlock, 73.74 acres; John Hartline, 40 acres; James Ellis, 160 acres; Drake H. Huddman, 40 acres; John Reynolds, 40 acres; Robert W. Waggoner, 66.94 acres; Charles Crowell, 40 acres; James Morgan, 80 acres; William Louis, 40 acres; George Kimmel, 80 acres; Kenneth Hargrave, 282.04 acres; Hiram Tripp, 40 acres; Elijah McGraw, 40 acres; Crawford Trees, 40 acres; Christian Fromm, 40 acres; John Parmer, 40 acres; David Amundel, 40 acres; William Goodbody, 40 acres; Nicholas Tripp, 80 acres; George Foggart, 80 acres; John Cruse, 40 acres; Andrew Deardorf, 40 acres; Caleb Frick, 40 acres; John J. Grammer, 40 acres; William Tripp, 40 acres; Aaron Grammer, 40 acres; Sarah A. Sugar, 40 acres; Willis Willard, 40 acres; Jacob Trees, 40 acres; Lafayette Damron, 40 acres; Robert Hargrave, 200 acres; John C. Sherro, 80 acres; Philip Cruse, 40 acres; Thomas Whitaker, 40 acres; James Morgan, 160 acres; Levi White, 80 acres; John Conkey, 80 acres; Levi Lewis, 80 acres; Joel Barker,

40 acres; Jesse Barker, 40 acres; James H. Whitlock, 36.81 acres; Nancy Goodwin, 40 acres; Andrew Eaves, 40 acres; Jonathan Eaves, 40 acres; Nicholas Hunsaker, 80 acres; George Greer, 40 acres; Benjamin Vancil, 66.81 acres; Daniel Kimmel, 80 acres; Jacob Frick, 40 acres; William Millis, 40 acres; John Wadkins, 26.81 acres; David Meadow, 26.81 acres; Andrew Braswell, 26.94 acres; Francis H. Brown, 26.94 acres; Laird H. Furguson, 40 acres; Mary Delves, 40 acres; Richard Brotton, 40 acres; and Charles Brown, 24.56 acres.

In Misenheimer Precinct additional settlements were made by John M. Hileman, 40 acres; Henry Lence, 40 acres; John Light, 40 acres; Alfred Misenheimer, 80 acres; Edward Dunn, 40 acres; Peter Dillow, 40 acres; Jacob Dillow, 80 acres; William L. Batner, 40 acres; Willey Stripler, 40 acres; Jacob Miller, 40 acres; Jacob Psizer, 40 acres; Christian Rinehart, 40 acres; Joshua Allen, 80 acres; John Phitzer, 40 acres; Noah Mowery, 80 acres; Miles Mowery, 80 acres; Lewis Vick, 40 acres; John Pool, 120 acres; John Mowery, Jr. 80 acres; John Brown, 40 acres; Isaac Brown, Jr., 40 acres; George H. Brown, 80 acres; Alexander Douglas, 120 acres; Barbara Mitchell, 40 acres; Oscar P. Montgomery, 40 acres; John Smith, 40 acres; John Brown, 40 acres; James M. Phelan, 40 acres; Christopher Keller, 40 acres; Samuel A. James, 40 acres; Jacob Brown, 40 acres; Christopher W. Teller, 40 acres; Peter Cruse, Sr., 80 acres; Levi Caster, 80 acres; John Knupp, 40 acres; John Weaver, 40 acres; George Smith, 40 acres; Jane Montgomery, 40 acres; Jacob J. Misenheimer, 200 acres; David Misenheimer, 80 acres; Bradford Brown, 40 acres; William C. Nimmo, 38.50 acres; Jonathan Woolsey, 38.50 acres.

Mill Creek Precinct added Peter Cruse, Jr., 80 acres; Nathaniel W. Manville, 200 acres and William Huston, 40 acres.

Alto Precinct was increased by settlements made by Philip Cripps, 37.40 acres; Peter Cripps, 152.04 acres; Thomas Craft, 40 acres; Anderson Brown, 40 acres; David Smith, 40 acres; Isaac Miller, 160 acres; Thomas James, 80.16 acres; Wilson James, 80 acres; John Dougherty, 236.44 acres; Simon B. Sublett, 406.34 acres; William James, 204.80 acres; Allen W. Kimmel, 42.40 acres; Jacob Rhoades, 42.40 acres; Parish G. Abernathy, 42.10 acres; William Shurley, 42.10 acres; Franklin M. Bennett, 80 acres; William Green, 240 acres; Andrew Deardorff, 40 acres; Robert H. Bennett, 160 acres; Enoch H. James, 49.61 acres on Island 26; Jeremiah Hutchinson, 40 acres; Allen W. Kimmel, 42.40 acres; William C. Whitlock, 120 acres; Levi Lefler, 40 acres; Martin Green, 80 acres; John Eaton, 120 acres; Jacob Rhodes; John Tweedy, 40 acres.

Union Precinct added John Smith, 29.75 acres; Mary Smith, 29.75 acres; Henry Sherald, 64.75 acres; Samuel Vancil, 324.25 acres; Daniel Sammons, 74.25 acres; John Warralle, 40 acres; Joseph Kimmel, 40 acres; Jacob Bennett, 40 acres; William D. Craig, 80 acres; Charles Conway, 80 acres; Joseph Joy, Jr., 80 acres; Elijah Willard, 360 acres; Willis Willard, 40 acres; George Kimmel, 80 acres; William Lewis, 80 acres; Charles C. Gatewood, 40 acres;

Jessie Barker, 40 acres; Daniel Kimmel, 80 acres; Hugh Penrod, 80 acres; David Kimmel, 80 acres; Jacob Grammer, 40 acres; John Grammer, 40 acres; Joel Barker, 40 acres; Andrew J. Dickinson, 80 acres; Ransom Ledbetter, 40 acres and Winstead Davie, 80 acres.

Reynolds Precinct grew more than any other river section during the period between 1835 and 1850. Entries added here were Jessie Barker, 80 acres; William Ballard, 40 acres; Jacob Trees, 83.24 acres; Hithiper A. James, 80 acres; Josiah Goodman, 40 acres; David Trees, 41.02 acres; Jonathan Eaves, 41.02 acres; Young E. Brown, 41.08 acres; Josiah Goodman, 40 acres; Jacob Rinehart, 160 acres; Young E. Brown, 41.20 acres; Isaac Frick, 82.80 acres; James M. Phelan, 169.62 acres; Peter Lingle, 80 acres; Robert S. Reynolds, 119.97 acres; Christian Hileman, 80 acres; Adam Hileman, 40 acres; John Yost, 80.32 acres; John Dougherty, 160 acres; Samuel Vancil, 89.47 acres, on Island 21; Jacob Littleton, 197.16 acres; Jonathan Madden, 23.58 acres on Island 21; Francis H. Brown, 40 acres; Bradford Brown, 40 acres; Jeremiah Brown, 117 acres; Jacob Brown, 36 acres; Lard H. Ferguson, 80 acres; Washington Brown, 40 acres; John G. Wilkins, 127.75 acres; James Brown, Sr., 37.34 acres; Jeremiah and James Brown, 35.84 acres; Daniel Kimmel, 318 acres; Caleb Casper, 80 acres; John C. Shore, 80 acres; Robert S. Reynolds, 160 acres; Benjamin W. Brooks, 363.19 acres; Elijah Willard, 40 acres; Adam Hileman, 40 acres; James N. Brooks, 36 acres; John M. Johnson, 98.84 acres; John Masel, 126.58 acres; George W. Green, 155.05 acres on Island 24; John M. Lacy, 160 acres on Island 24; P. Whitney and S. Randall, 36.63 acres on Island 24; Thomas and William Johnson on Island 24; William Carter and S. H. Poe, 47 acres on Island 24; Calvin J. Price, 240 acres; George Kimmel, 68.64 acres; Thomas James, 105.30 acres; Wiley J. Sames, 40 acres; Adam Hileman, 160 acres; Allen W. Kimmel, 54.62 acres; Thomas Hamilton, 157.17 acres; Ralph Thornton, 120 acres; John W. Rorax, 293.97 acres; Samuel Ballard, 170.48 acres; John Baltzell, 181.71 acres; John A. Woodry, 40 acres; Jacob N. Nealey, 66.25 acres on Island 25 and Enoch H. James, 97.99 acres.

Preston Township added Elijah Willard, 492.20 acres; William Aldridge, 188.12 acres; Lewis Dowd, 40 acres; George W. Henson, 80 acres; Jacob Schwartz, 71.46 acres; David Lively, 40 acres; William Noel, 40 acres; Adam Cauble, 186.37 acres; Henry S. Osborn, 80 acres; James Cox, 80 acres; John Rorex, 160 acres; Hiram Freeman, 40 acres; Delila Cauble, 40 acres; James Y. Johnson, 120 acres; Benedict Johnson, 40 acres; William Harris, 40 acres; George Smith, 40 acres; Abraham Williams, 80 acres; Elizabeth Johnson, 40 acres; Nicholas P. Tripp, 40 acres; John Tweedy, 40 acres; William G. Tweedy, 80 acres; James W. Tweedy, 40 acres; Henry Sherrell, 40 acres; Samuel Ballance, 120 acres; Pearl P. McClintock, 240 acres; William C. Whitlock, 160 acres and Charles M. Willard, 40 acres; John Freeman, 240 acres; Esther H. Osborn, 80 acres.

It is evident that Anna, Dongola and Reynolds precincts enjoyed the largest growth during this period. This is probably due to

the fact that the bottom land in Union and Preston had previously been occupied and the rolling country away from the river was being cleared first because these fields were more tillable after they were cleared than the hill lands. The bulk of the population was in the western part of the county because river transportation was the most important during that period.

The next decade 1850 to 1860 completely changes life in Union county.

CHAPTER XIII

1850-1860 A PERIOD OF TRANSITION

THE PLANK ROAD

From 1850 to 1860 is a transition period in Union County because new methods of transportation were introduced which caused first, another large increase in population; second, immigration from New England and the Northeastern states instead of entirely from the south (Kentucky and Tennessee and the southeastern states) as it had been before this period; third, the introduction of more scientific methods of agriculture; fourth, the growth of new types of crops; fifth, more sale of more products because of increased shipping facilities, and sixth, establishments of new towns.

The new methods of transportation introduced were the Plank Road and the Illinois Central Railroad.

Instead of the rugged pioneer we first saw in Union County who came with his family in a covered wagon in which he lived until he could cut enough trees to build a log cabin and plant the cleared space with seeds which would yield something for his family to eat, making his family practically self-sustaining, we see in 1850 a well developed little community with homes, stores, mills, churches, and schools, in the center of a farming neighborhood located near a river where the settlers and traders exchanged their products for the articles necessary for the comforts of life, manufactured in the east and shipped by boat to the landings here. Instead of the handmill originally used for grinding grain into meal or flour, horse and steam roller mills had been established. Now the farmer took his grain to the mill to be ground and paid for the work either by cash or by giving the miller enough grain to pay for his services. Now, instead of spinning and weaving the flax, wool or cotton into material at home, wool, cotton and flax were sold to the river traders who took it back east to be made into material and repaid the farmer with new material. Boots and shoes were still made locally as a rule but by cobblers who had established small business of their own, buying their leather from the tanneries and selling their finished product to the people. Before this, the pioneer father had been the cobbler in the home and frequently the mother had done the work. While most of the people still lived in log houses, saw mills had been established and many houses had been built of sawed lumber. The most pretentious home in Jonesboro at that time belonged to the Willards and is standing today, at present used by Mrs. Moore for a hotel. It is located in the northwest corner of the Jonesboro square but faces the street running parallel to the square.

August 9, 1850, William Tripp, Sr., who immigrated into Illinois August 1, 1811, and settled three miles northeast of old Elvira but who then lived two miles west of Jonesboro, came into court and requested that it be put in writing in the Records of

Union County that he was the first man who began building in Jonesboro after the town was laid out in March, 1818. He wished it to be stated that he had lived to see the county change from a dense wilderness into a fine farming community.

Business had changed from the small exchanges made by neighbors or from the trips to Fort Massac and the Saline Salt Works for supplies to the purchase price from stores whose owners bought their wares from the farmer and from the traders on the rivers. Some of these storekeepers bought products from the farmers and took them down the river themselves to New Orleans where they exchanged them for wares to sell in their stores.

By 1850, Philip Kroh had made a trip east and had brought back the first matches ever seen in Union County.

As has been mentioned before, a newspaper had been established and was available to all families who wished to buy it.

Churches had been established and private schools had been taught since 1820. By 1850, one had been taught in the building on the square known as Lincoln Inn, which recently burned, and another in a building which stood across from the present court house.

Forty-nine road districts had been established and one laid out in 1850 completed fifty road districts in the county. They were named Littleton's Ferry, Ridge Number Two, Ridge Number Two and One-half, Reed Ferry, Sublett, Freeman, T. C. Jones, Cauble, Vancil, Houser, Parmley, Ridge Number Eleven, Gregory, Rendleman, Ashburn, Davie, Crise, Arundell, Misenheimer, Brown, Walcker, Paine, Barringer, Dillow, Ferril, Lence, Brockroad, Roberds, Wilderness, Owen, Roberts, Evans, Hileman, Pollard, Hoffner, Brady, Ferguson, Eddleman, Hogan, Cowiker, Earnest, Patterson, Beggs, Abraham Miller and Jonesborough, Armstrong, Tripp, Dughill, Campbell and Davis. The roads were usually named for the person who circulated the petition requesting the road or for the community it served. Many of these roads were hardly more than trails over which one could ride horseback comfortably and many could be used for wagon travel. There was no machinery in those days to use in grading or leveling ground so the roads were as level or as hilly as the country they traversed and as muddy or dry as the weather permitted.

In the Mississippi Bottoms, due to the swamps and overflow, the roads were frequently muddy and since it was necessary to travel over this part of the country in order to take products to the river to be sold or bring back the articles bought outside Union County and shipped in by boat, the mud caused great delay in transportation and some losses. A group of men, interested in transporting products across this part of the county, decided to build a road over which they could lay logs split in the middle with the flat surface up. Such a road was built from the east bank of Clear Creek near Dughill to Willard's Landing on the Mississippi River with all places planked where mud interfered with travel. The road became known as the Plank Road.

The county donated the right-of-way and a group of men, Henry Dishon, Willis Willard, Caleb Frick, William Green, John E. Naill, Lorenzo P. Wilcox and Sidney S. Condon furnished the money necessary to buy materials and employ labor for the construction of the road and a toll gate with a house for the gatekeeper to live in. The gatekeeper was not paid wages but was charged no rent. He was required to collect a fee from every person who passed thru the gate. This fee was used by the above men to maintain the road and the part not needed was divided among them for their share of the proceeds of the business. The road, four miles and seventy-eight and one-half chains long was to belong to this group of men for thirty years according to their contract with the county, provided they should keep it at all times passable by any type of vehicle or conveyance.

In April, 1851, Samuel Hunsaker, John S. Hacker and Joshua Roberts were appointed inspectors of the Jonesboro Plank Road Company by the county board to see that the company kept its contract with the county.

This road was a great improvement at the time it was built but within a few years a new type of road was to be built which would surpass any type of transportation yet available to Union County, the Illinois Central Railroad.

CHAPTER XIV

LAND ENTERED IN UNION COUNTY BETWEEN 1850 AND 1855

Rich Precinct, which had been sparsely settled enjoyed its first real growth after 1850.. The following land entries were made during the period 1850 to 1855: John P. Elmore, 80 acres; Daniel Davie, 40.50 acres; Lewis N. Ashley, 360 acres; Simon P. Hiller, 80 acres; Abel Baker, 40 acres; Jonathan Clark, 40 acres; Francis Ashley, 40 acres; Elijah L. Hopkins, 40 acres; Allen Brackenbridge, 80 acres; Finas F. McGinnis, 160 acres; Alanson Courtney, 320 acres; John D. Shoemaker, 80 acres; David Trees, 480 acres; George French, 320 acres; John Cochran, 160 acres; Daniel Osborne, 40 acres; William B. Elmore, 280 acres; Levi Dillow, 144.61 acres; William P. Owen, 127.97 acres; Jessie Owen, 122.85 acres; Sarah Bays, 40 acres; Felix A. Goodman, 199.34 acres; Jeremiah Hiller, 120 acres; Axum D. Farmer, 38.28 acres; Thomas Daniels, 321.94 acres; Alanson Courtney, 80 acres; Winstead Davie, 53.75 acres; Solomon Sitter, 40 acres; Lewis P. Holland, 96.82 acres; Henry Thetford, 31.80 acres; William Whitton, 40 acres; Green Berry West, 40 acres; Lemard Sides, 27.76 acres; Cornelius Anderson, 44.90 acres; Perry Roberts, 40 acres; Joseph Batson, 80 acres; John Roberts, 80 acres; John Lockard, 120 acres; John D. Fly, 40 acres; Joshua Thompson, 40 acres; Lewis Ashley, 80 acres; A. B. Walker, and C. Hagler, 40 acres; Lewis P. Limer, 40 acres; Townsend F. Larkin, 40 acres; Wm. Nesbit, 40 acres; Joshua Thompson, 40 acres; Alfred B. Peaks, 120 acres; Henry Mull, 40 acres; Charles M. Willard, 80 acres; Joel Zimmerman, 40 acres; John O. Daniel, 160 acres; Allen Bainbridge, 40 acres; Charles Hagler, 80 acres; Isaac Hartline, 45.73 acres; Thomas Hartline, 45.73 acres; George W. Robertson, 40 acres; John Fox, 40 acres and Levi Vancil, 80 acres.

Lick Creek Precinct was increased by Absolom W. Coleman, 160 acres; Jones Stokes, 40 acres; John A. Roberts, 120 acres; Lorenzo P. Wilcox, 40 acres; Wilkinson Barringer, 40 acres; John M. Cochran, 40 acres; Thomas M. Hines, 40 acres; Mikola McGinnis, 40 acres; Lewis Ashley, 40 acres; Andrew Lilley, 240 acres; Sarah Bays, 40 acres; William Robards, 40 acres; Jacob Stonesipher, 320 acres; Silas P. Cochran, 200 acres; William Anderson, 160 acres; John Davis, 40 acres; Andrew J. White, 40 acres; William T. Stokes, 40 acres; Littleberry Butts, 80 acres; James Butts, 120 acres; John H. Grammar, 40 acres; Jessie Roberts, 40 acres; Robert Harris, 80 acres; Bird Wall, 40 acres; Tobias Wiggs, 280 acres; Israel W. Davis, 40 acres; George T. McGinnis, 158.23 acres; James Bruff, 40 acres; Alexander L. Penninger, 120 acres; Browning Wiggs, 120 acres; Wesley Grear, 120 acres; Jessie Miles, 40 acres; Wm. N. Corbitt, 40 acres; Levi Lewis, 80 acres; William Murphy, 160 acres; Thomas R. Johnson, 40 acres; Robert Harris, 40 acres; Joseph Boswell, 40 acres; John Allen, 120 acres; Joshua P. Jenkins, 40 acres; William Morrow, 40 acres; Thomas Boswell, 80 acres; Abraham Halterman, 160 acres; Alexander Thorne, 80 acres; John Davis, 80 acres; Caleb

Musgraves, 40 acres; Berry Green, 40 acres; and Wesley Grear, 80 acres.

The additions in Saratoga Precinct were Sarah Bays, 40 acres; Elijah Brooks, 40 acres; David Miller, 160 acres; Nathaniel G. Miller, 40 acres; Harris M. Ridenhower, 40 acres; Wm. Cole, 40 acres; Bird Wall, 42.18 acres; Stephen Garrett, 84.38 acres; William Thornton, 42.19 acres; John M. Jenkins, 171.68 acres; Harvey Armstrong, 43.01 acres; Abraham W. Menees, 40 acres; Thomas Ales, 40 acres; Abraham Willenas, 40 acres; John S. Plater, 40 acres; Jacob M. Randell, 40 acres; John Murphy, 160 acres; John H. Beggs, 80 acres; Wm. R. Davis, 40 acres; Thisfield Davis, 40 acres; John Barringer, 40 acres; Abraham Hotteman, 80 acres; John Hotteman, 120 acres; David Culp, 40 acres; William Turner, 40 acres; David Treese, 40 acres; Lewis W. Ashley, 80 acres; Rankin S. Butler, 40 acres; John M. Rich, 120 acres; John Fox, 80 acres; Isaac Hartline, 80 acres; Lard H. Ferguson, 111.20 acres; Catherine Lige, 40 acres; and Charles M. Willard, 160 acres.

The additions in Stokes Precinct were George W. Simmerman, 85.05 acres; John F. Sivey, 240 acres; Wm. Murphy, 80 acres; Berry Green, 120 acres; Alfred Stokes, 80 acres; John M. Toler, 520 acres; Morgan Stokes, 140 acres; William Corbit, 40 acres; Calvin M. Beard, 240 acres; Wm. M. Corbitt, 40 acres; Mary Stokes, 40 acres; Miles Pender, 80 acres; Wm. D. Toler, 40 acres; Ethelred Benson, 40 acres; John Pickerel, 120 acres; Piety W. Cox, 40 acres; Silas Toler, 40 acres; Hugh A. Gurley, 40 acres; Joseph M. Spence, 40 acres; Josiah P. Gore, 40 acres; John Jones, 47.31 acres; Charles Robertson, 48.03 acres; John C. Rothbrook, 48.03 acres; William Ballard, 40 acres; and Daniel Lingle, Jr., 40 acres.

Dongola added George Davis, 50.14 acres; Caleb Lingle, 40 acres; John Allen, 40 acres; Henry Keller, 48.54 acres; Absolem Keller, 40 acres; Columbus Adams, 40 acres; Archibald Beggs, 120 acres; Abraham P. Buford, 40 acres; James R. Bartin, 40 acres; Caleb Lentz, 40 acres; Abraham Misenheimer, 40 acres; Wilson Wilkerson, 50.50 acres; John S. Corzine, 40 acres; Jacob Kestler, 40 acres; Elkano Elkins, 80 acres; Philip Hinkle, 80 acres; Monroe G. W. Lingle, 40 acres; and Christopher Lyerly, 40 acres.

Cobden added Daniel M. McConnell, 40 acres; Joshua Thompson, 40 acres; Butler Treece, 40 acres; Elizabeth Clutts, 40 acres; George W. Burton, 160 acres; William Ingram, 45.19 acres; William Lamer, 80 acres; James P. Craig, 280 acres; John O'Neill, 275.80 acres; Henry Casey, 40 acres; David Vaught, 40 acres; James M. Tweedy, 80 acres; Abram F. Hunsaker, 40 acres; William D. Parker, 40 acres; and Paul Lingle, 40 acres.

Jonesboro was increased by Nathan Sams, 33.10 acres; John Walker, 40 acres; Charles Corzine, 40 acres; W. R. Corzine, 120 acres; G. H. W. Lippard, 40 acres; William A. Lippard, 40 acres; Michael Brady, 120 acres; Charles Lence, 40 acres; Noah Corzine, 40 acres; Alfred Holshouser, 40 acres; Peter Lence, 40 acres; John Keeley, 40 acres; Lewis N. Ashley, 80 acres; Wilson Wilkerson, 40

acres; Thomas Rendleman, 71.73 acres; Robert W. Waggoner, 40 acres; Azel Thornton, 34.25 acres; Nathaniel G. Miller, 40 acres; Charles King, 40 acres; Sarah A. Seegar, 80 acres; Isaac N. Albright, 40 acres; John C. Shore, 40 acres; Francis H. Brown, 80 acres; and Paul Frick, 24.50 acres.

In Anna the newcomers were John W. Watkins, 80 acres; Isaac Treese, 40 acres; Jonas G. Mangold, 40 acres; John Medlin, 40 acres; Noah H. Simmerman, 40 acres; Wm. Eaves, 80 acres; Richard Henson, 80 acres; Wesley Goddard, 40 acres; Christian Hileman, 80 acres; John B. Jones, 80 acres; John M. Spence, 40 acres; James Hammons, 40 acres; Joseph Spence, 120 acres; Zephemia West, 40 acres; Porter Wolcott, 40 acres; Preston Anderson, 40 acres; George Davis, 40 acres; Alexander Frick, 80 acres; Jacob Kanup, 40 acres; John B. Miller, 40 acres; Perry Roberts, 40 acres; George Corzine, 80 acres; James R. Corzine, 40 acres; John Brown, 40 acres; Isaac Brown, 40 acres; Spencer Laws, 39.86 acres; John R. Corzine, 43 acres; John Alms, 40.16 acres; Edmond Davis, 199.17; Edward Lipe, 39.17 acres and Wm. S. Satin, 37.39 acres.

Misenheimer Precinct added John Fluck, 320 acres; Hiram J. Walker, 40 acres; Alexander Misenheimer, 80 acres; Syrian and Edmund Davis, 470.30 acres; Jacob Casper, 40 acres; Moses A. Goodman, 40 acres; John Nidermeyer, 40 acres; James Lively, 340 acres; John N. Misenheimer, 120 acres; Peter Hileman, 80 acres; John L. Hale, 40 acres; John M. Hileman, 40 acres; David Burton, 320 acres; Noah Mowery, 80 acres; John Mowery, 80 acres; Thomas Durham, 80 acres; Hurd Poole, 40 acres and Moses Hutson, 80 acres.

Alto Precinct added Robert T. Shipley, 40 acres; Michael G. Smith, 80 acres; Parrish G. Abernathie, 80 acres; John T. E. Gore, 40 acres; John Hoefle, 193.36 acres; John Stone, 120 acres; Joseph Lamer, 40 acres; Henry Rendleman, 40 acres; George H. Lemley, 40 acres; Christopher Houser, 80 acres; Philip Lewis, 40 acres; Joseph Miller, 120 acres; William Sides, 40.86 acres; Alexander Miller, 40 acres; Caleb Lyerly, 120 acres; John Cauble, 40 acres; Nicholas Hunsaker, 40 acres; Jumatta Wright, 80 acres; William Gregory, 40 acres; Robert Brown, 40 acres.

Union Precinct added John Parmley, 120 acres; Andrew J. Lemmons, 72.50 acres; and John Cauble, 40 acres.

Reynolds Precinct added Augustus L. Springs, 80 acres; John Parmley, 40 acres; Preston Baston, 40 acres; and Willard Gain, 320 acres.

Preston Precinct added Farland Laughlin, 80 acres; John Wright, 80 acres; John Cauble, 160 acres; James M. Goodbread, 27.04 acres; and Matthew Wright, 80 acres.

It is noticeable that during this period there was very little expansion in the precincts near the river and the two precincts Rich and Lick Creek had the largest growth in the county.

CHAPTER XV

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

After the building of the plank road came the building of the Illinois Central railroad which was to completely change the state of Illinois as well as Union County.

In September, 1850, Stephen A. Douglas and Sidney A. Breese, Senators from Illinois, championed a bill in Congress providing for a grant of public land to the State of Illinois to aid in the construction of the Central Railroad. A controversy arose in the Illinois state legislature as to whether the land should be granted by the state to a privately financed company or whether the state should again attempt the enterprise of building the railroad. Everyone remembered the failure of the plan for a state enterprise in 1837 which had created a \$17,000,000 debt, so after much discussion the decision was made to allow a private company to undertake the job.

According to Carlton J. Corliss' "Story of Transportation Progress in Illinois," the charter and 2,595,000 acres of land was granted by the Illinois legislature to a group of promoters composed of outstanding business leaders of New York and New England. The land was to be every other section of land along the right-of-way which had not already been sold to the early settlers. In case such land had been sold another section was substituted. The new company included David A. Neal, Boston shipowner and president of the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts; Robert Schuyler, probably the foremost railway man in his day and president of the New York and New Haven Railroad; Franklin Haven, head of the largest banking house in New England; John F. A. Sanford, noted fur trader and Indian agent; Jonathan Sturges, prominent New York coffee importer; Morris Ketchum, pioneer locomotive manufacturer; Gouverneur Morris, pioneer railway promoter; George Griswold, merchantman and importer; Thomas W. Ludlow, American agent of the Dutch banking house of Crommelin; William H. Aspinwall, president of the Panama Railroad and founder of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Robert Rantoul, Massachusetts statesman and successor to Daniel Webster in the United States Senate.

The charter granted to these people gave them the authority to build and operate a railroad 705 miles long but made the following provisions:

1. That the railroad should be completed within a period of six years.

2. That the railway lands should not be offered for sale until the Federal government had disposed of all of its lands within a distance of six miles of the railroad at double the former price.

3. That the railway company would pay into the state treasury 7 cents out of every dollar received for the transportation of passengers, freight, express and mails.

4. That the railroad would transport United States troops

and property at one-half of the standard passenger and freight rates.

5. That the railroad would transport the United States mail at 20 percent less than the standard rates.

The story is told that there was much difference of opinion in Union County regarding the railroad. There were many who thought the scheme would fail and placed their faith in future prosperity for the county on the plank road and water transportation and there were those who were forward looking enough to plan their own enterprise so that they could take advantage of the opportunities the new mode of transportation would afford. At a meeting of the board of trustees of Jonesboro, it was decided that since Jonesboro was the only town in Union County that the railroad could pass thru, it would not be necessary to comply with the request of the company to make a survey of the route thru the town and donate their findings to the railroad company. Such a survey cost fifty dollars. Winstead Davie, a grocer and merchant seemed to think that the request was important so he had a survey made at his expense but rather than having it made thru Jonesboro, he had it made thru some of his farmland a mile east of Jonesboro. Later when the Jonesboro trustees decided that it was necessary to comply with the company's request in order to have the road laid thru their town, the Illinois Central had already accepted the survey presented to them by Mr. Davie.

As a result the railroad was laid one mile east of Jonesboro, which at that time was one of three towns along the line to have a population of more than one hundred inhabitants. These towns were Bourbonnais on the Kankakee River, with 1,710 inhabitants, Urbana in Champaign County with 210 inhabitants and Jonesboro with 584 inhabitants.

The building of the Illinois Central Railroad was responsible for the large increase in population between 1850 and 1860 for two reasons. First, the railroad company advertised in newspapers, magazines and their own pamphlets circulated from Maine thru Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee giving descriptions of the attractive land sites available in Illinois, praising the fertility of the soil and the climate and second, it advertised for workers in all the large eastern cities and Europe to come to Illinois and help build the railroad. It gave preference to men with families in order to get them to remain after they came. The railroad sold its land at \$2.50 per acre, but asked only 50 cents down and allowed the rest to be paid over a period of seven years which enabled people to buy larger tracts of land. Union County's first settlers from other parts of the country than the south made their appearance during this period.

The first railroad was constructed of wooden rails upon which were fastened thin strips of iron to provide a running surface for the wheels. In the 1850's steel rails were introduced and later replaced the wooden rails. The first locomotive operated on the Illinois Central burned wood for fuel and its headlights burned whale

and coal-oil. It was equipped with two driving wheels and two small pilot wheels on each side, and its most conspicuous feature was a balloon-shaped smokestack five or six feet high. When fully loaded with wood and water it would take twelve of these "Puffing Billies" to weigh as much as one modern locomotive.

Passenger cars used on the Illinois roads in the 1850's would be curiosities today. They were built almost entirely of wood, narrower and lighter than the average street car of today. Most of them had four sets of wheels, two at each end. Few cars were equipped with springs, and every bump of the rough unballasted track was immediately transmitted to the passenger. Seats were hard, low-backed and uncomfortable.

There were no vestibules on the early passenger cars, and passengers could not walk from one car to another when the train was in motion. The old link-and-pin coupling caused a great deal of slack between cars, adding to the discomfort of the passengers. Sometimes these couplings failed and the train broke apart with disastrous consequences. Cars were lighted by dim whale and coal-oil lamps or flickering tallow candles and were heated in winter by wood-burning stoves. Ventilation was poor and there were no screens. Sleeping cars and dining cars were then unknown.

The road was completed from Cairo to Sandoval November 22, 1853 and many people from all points of Southern Illinois came to see the first passenger train pass thru this part of the country.

There is a story told that a drouth had occurred that fall and some of the farmers, believing that the newly laid rails drew the moisture out of the air and carried it away, formed a mob which tried to burn a large section of the track while it was yet under construction. It was with much difficulty that these people were persuaded that this could not be true.

Following the building of the railroad came more settlement of land and the laying out of Anna, Dongola and Cobden.

CHAPTER XVI

LAND ENTRIES BETWEEN 1855 AND 1860

The growth of land settlement following the building of the Illinois Central Railroad came to an end in 1860 probably due to the Civil War.

However between 1855 and 1860 Rich Precinct added Joseph Gaiser, 222.82 acres; Wm. Y. Cochran, 80 acres; William Word, Jr., 26.87 acres; James K. Cochran, 26.87 acres; James W. Morrison, 120 acres; Jeremiah Hiller, 40 acres; Irvin C. Batson, 40 acres; William L. Church, 120 acres; Robert S. Hopkins, 120 acres; Marcus L. Fly, 120 acres; Miles H. Mann, 40 acres; Wm. S. Clark, 40 acres; Joseph W. Helme, 80 acres; Peter Norrix, 42.20 acres; George W. and John M. Owens, 42.85 acres; Martha Hodges, 40 acres; Horan F. Whitaker, 158.44 acres; D. S. Davie and N. G. Elaine, 238.44 acres; H. G. Piston and Charles Eginton, 159.08 acres; Jacob Rendleman, 80 acres; William Martin, 360 acres; Nathaniel S. Sunderland, 183.36 acres; Reuben E. Morris, 80 acres; H. M. H. Taylor and Charles Eginton, 480 acres; John Evans, 80 acres; Joseph Batson, 80 acres; William Deming, 80 acres; Robert C. Armstrong, 40 acres; Alfred B. Peak, 40 acres; William Tripp, 40 acres; Isaac B. Lovelace, 80 acres; John D. Lamer, 40 acres; Daniel McConnell, 40 acres; James R. Davis, 80 acres; Robert W. Ferril, 40 acres; Joseph F. Ashley, 91.47 acres; William Neal, 40 acres; Margaret Robertson, 40 acres; Benjamin Vancil, 80 acres and Daniel Kimmel, 80 acres.

Lick Creek was increased by Daniel S. Osbourne, 120 acres; Elijah Shepard, 40 acres; Absolom Butler, 80 acres; Wm. McGinnis, 40 acres; Hiram N. Wood, 40 acres; John A. Roberts, 220 acres; William Frick, 120 acres; Henry Sands, 40 acres; Andrew Corzine, 40 acres; Brownville Wiggs, 40 acres; Matthew Stokes, 120 acres; and William Woods, Jr., 40 acres.

Saratoga added Moses Miller, 40 acres; William Martin, 160 acres; John Murphy, 95.67 acres; John H. Williams, 40 acres; John W. Jolly, 88.72 acres; George H. Maifield, 89.22 acres; John O. Flacket, 44.61 acres; Peter H. Casper, 40 acres; James R. Beck, and John C. Breckenridge, 280 acres; Perry Turner, 40 acres; Aaron Treece, 80 acres; William Pitchie, 40 acres; Jeremiah Johnson, 40 acres; James Tygett, 80 acres; Aztell Miller, 80 acres; Michael Dillow, 80 acres; William C. Rich, 40 acres; Allen Bainbridge, 40 acres; Matthias Clemens, 80 acres; Abner Cover, 40 acres; Daniel Karaker, 40 acres; James H. Wallace, 80 acres; James Maskoe and Charles McAlister, 116.02 acres; D. D. and Samuel Cover, 40 acres; George W. Simmerman, 40 acres; W. C. Swafford, 80 acres and George W. Wilson, 40 acres.

Stokes Precinct added William Woods, Jr., 127.68 acres; Adam Apple, 40 acres; William Fuller, 80 acres; Calvin Fuller, 40 acres; George H. Warfield, 160 acres; William L. Hammer, 80 acres; Nimrod C. E. Adams, 40 acres; William P. Strother, 143.34 acres and Syrian Davis, 80 acres.

Dongola added Isaiah B. Heglin, 549.46 acres; James B. Trull, 160 acres; William P. Strother, 240 acres; Simeon P. Ives, 160 acres; Ninian E. Primm, 120 acres; Henry C. Poston, 40 acres; James A. Penrod, 120 acres; Lard H. Ferguson, 40 acres; E. Morgan and Lewis Fowler, 320 acres; David Tompson, 40 acres; John H. Beggs, 80 acres; Ebenezer Morgan, 80 acres; Reuben A. Corzine, 80 acres; William Martin, 300.82 acres; H. M. Stratton and C. A. Tuttle, 181 acres; J. J. Pedicord and Lorder Burrows, 80 acres; Elias Misenheimer, 40 acres; Paul Karraker, 80 acres; George W. Warfield, 200 acres; William C. E. Beggs, 40 acres; Elid Barber, 120 acres; Caleb Keller, 40 acres; William Gales, 40 acres; Cyrenius Wakefield, 280 acres; Thomas Smoot, 40 acres; Andrew J. Shaffer, 40 acres; Jacob Albright, 80 acres; Jones McGinnis, 80 acres; Charles Knupp, 40 acres; Syrian Davis, 160 acres; E. Morgan and Lewis Fowler, 160 acres; George Chrisman, 160 acres.

Anna added George Zimmerman, 40 acres; William Murphy, 81 acres; William Weaver, 40 acres; Winstead Davie, 120 acres; Lewis N. Ashley, 45.50 acres; Anson Babcock, 40 acres; Selise Mack, 40 acres; Benjamin Hammond, 40 acres; Abraham Brown, 40 acres and John Dougherty, 80 acres.

Jonesboro added C. McAlister and James Mackae, 400 acre; Michael Holland, 40 acres; Peter Kessler, 40 acres; Adam Casper, 40 acres; Savinian H. Vrain, 40 acres; Godfrey Stephens, 40 acres; John B. Cook, 40 acres; Aaron Barringer, 80 acres; Ebeni Leavenworth, 200 acres; Henry Ritter, 80 acres; Edmund Davis, 40 acres; Richard Vannostrand, 251.52 acres; James M. Cox, 80 acres; Hugh Penrod, 34.25 acres; Butler Trull, 40 acres; Caleb Hartline, 40 acres; Charles Crowell, 200 acres; William Lewis, 40 acres; Aztell Miller, 120 acres; Harris M. Ridenhower, 280 acres; Elijah McGrow, 80 acres; Jonathan Grenleaf, 80 acres; Albert Clark, 160 acres; James Morgan, 40 acres; John Tripp, 40 acres; John Dougherty, 80 acres; James D. B. Salter, 160 acres; George Smith, 40 acres; John Chester, 80 acres; John Walker, 40 acres; Reuben Weaver, 40 acres; Susannah Frick, 59.28 acres; Archilles Cadwalader, 101.48 acres; Nathan R. Chester, 26.18 acres and Stanford A. Lasater, 320 acres.

Cobden added Elizabeth Clutts, 40 acres; Joseph Miller, 48.85 acres; William Martin, 120 acres; James T. G. Holmes, 40 acres; Peter Zimmerman, 44.31 acres; Charles Eginton, 880.24 acres; Charles Corgan, 40 acres; Augustus C. Lamer, 44.87 acres; Daniel Williams, 40 acres; William H. Latham, 280 acres; Jacob Rendleman, 40 acres; Thomas H. Hall, 40 acres; John Messamore, 40 acres; Abner Keith, 40 acres; Elizabeth Ferrell, 80 acres; James Mackae and C. McAlister, 760 acres; Ewing C. McKinney, 40 acres, and John Dougherty, 80 acres.

Alto was increased by Thomas Fleming, 40 acres; Ephriam Durall, 40 acres; William Oberts, 40 acres; Alfred Gregory, 77 acres; Ben L. Wiley and Paul Frick, 80 acres; Charles Eginton, 680 acres; John Bittle, 80 acres; William Martin, 600 acres; Martin

Rendleman, 40 acres; William Penrod, 40 acres; John Smith, 64.50 acres; Edwin Phillips, 321.96 acres; Michael Cunningham, 320 acres; James Abernathie, 163.52 acres; Jonas Walker, 80 acres; John Stearns, 80 acres; Christopher Lawrent, 120 acres; Adam Smith, 55 acres; Michael M. Mackerley, 40 acres; Herny Lyerly, 360 acres; John T. Ellis, 119.42 acres; William Gregory, 40 acres; George C. Gibson, 40 acres; Corna Hicks, 250 acres; William Baltzell, 71 acres; David S. Buman, 160 acres; William Jones, 280 acres; Ellis Phillips, 280 acres; Anton Janicke, 200 acres and Adam Hofle, 320 acres.

Mill Creek added Cyrenius Wakefield, 362.27 acres; Alonzo B. Smith, 40 acres; Edward Cochran, 200 acres and Jacob Cauble, 40 acres.

Misenheimer added Israel F. Posey, 40 acres; Charles Brown, 40 acres; Freak Ulin, 200 acres; Harrison O. Hassey, 240 acres; William A. Latham, 320 acres; John W. Grieb, 40 acres; John Bryson, 80 acres; Nathaniel Eudy, 120 acres; Kenneth Hargrave, 40 acres; William Campbell, 40 acres; John Light, 40 acres and Peter Dillow, 40 acres.

Reynolds added George W. Kimmel, 80 acres; Henry G. Paston, 81.83 acres; Jacob Schrader, 33.66 acres; Joseph Baker, 14.23 acres; Jacob Phitzer, 40 acres; Nathan Melvin, 260 acres, and David C. Wallace, 124.13 acres.

Union was increased by Montgomery Hunsaker, 40 acres; William and David Douglas, 160 acres; John B. Simoneaux, 240 acres; Lewis Verlin, 240 acres; Harris Phillip, 280 acres, and William A. Lewis, 40 acres.

Preston was increased by Peter Penrod, 80 acres; Christian Lyerly, 120 acres; George Hazelwood, 80 acres; Charles S. Gibson, 40 acres; Samuel Clutter, 320 acres; James Douglas, 80 acres; Ben Wiley and Paul Frick, 640 acres; Benjamin Walker, 80 acres; James M. Wright, 160 acres and George W. Frogge, 80 acres.

By 1860, 154,475.25 acres of land had been settled in Union County. It is interesting to note that after the railroad came through several large tracts of land were entered. Between 1855 and 1860, 27 men entered tracts of land of more than 240 acres each and from 1850 to 1855, there were sixteen such entries. Before 1835 only two men had entered farms of over 240 acres and between 1835 and 1850, twenty such entries were made. The largest single entries were made after 1855.

CHAPTER XVII

THE BEGINNING OF ANNA, ILLINOIS

Anna, like so many other towns along the Illinois Central Railroad, grew to be a large and prosperous town in a few years. In 1853 the line of the Illinois Central roadbed was located and it was the same year that Winstead Davie who then owned most of the land which is now Anna and Colonel Lewis W. Ashley, division engineer, who had come into possession of a portion of this same tract, determined to lay out a town at this point. The proper surveys were made by Francis H. Brown, the county surveyor, and lots were laid out on both sides of Main street and the railroad. Mr. Davie decided to name the town in honor of his wife, Anna, and under this name the plat was entered upon the county records, March 3, 1854. The railroad company had established a station here for the convenience of the laborers and thus a nucleus for the present city was formed. However, the Illinois Central called the station "Jonesboro Station" until 1873.

In the spring of 1853, there were only four buildings on the site of the town of Anna as first incorporated, including a mile square, the east half of section 19 and the west half of section 20. One log house, the home of Basil Craig was located on the hill near the end of what is now East Chestnut street, a house on Main street occupied by Levi Craver and a log store on the back of Lot 132, kept by Charles Pardee. Mr. Pardee built another building in the fall of 1853 so that he could keep boarders. Mr. Pardee ran the first hack between Anna and Jonesboro. In the fall and winter of 1853, Bennett and Scott started a store on Lot 81 which was later owned by Oliver Alden. The fourth original building in Anna was a log house on Lot 143.

During 1854 W. W. Bennett built the brick and frame home known as the Lufkin place on Main street, S. E. Scott built a frame house on Lot 5, C. C. Leonard on Lot 14, Isaac Spence on Lot 72, Dr. McVern on Lot 56; Dr. Love on Lot 124, D. L. Phillips built the Europeon Hotel on Lot 105 and Winstead Davie built his "Column Store," a large two-story frame building on Lot 82. In all, about nineteen buildings were erected that year including the first school house in Anna on Lot 45.

In 1855, the city progressed rapidly in population and buildings, the principal structures consisting of several comfortable dwellings, storehouses and the Roman Catholic church. Col. Ashley, E. H. Finch, A. D. Finch, C. M. Willard, Walter Willard, D. L. Phillips and John Stiner were among those building homes. John Stiner built the first brick house in Anna on Lot 34 on South street.

Most of the people obtained their water supply from cisterns, but in 1856 the town authorities authorized the digging of a public well on Washington street and in 1860 another well at the pottery of C. and W. Kirkpatrick added to the public supply of water.

At the incorporation of the town in 1855, D. L. Phillips

secured the establishment of a post office in Anna and was appointed the first postmaster.

July 19, 1855 an election was held in which 26 votes were cast in unanimous favor for the incorporation of the town, and on July 28, trustees were elected as follows:

"At an election held in the town of Anna, County of Union, State of Illinois, on Saturday, July 28, 1855, agreeably to public notice given, for the purpose of electing five Trustees for said town, the following persons having received a majority of all the votes cast, are declared duly elected Trustees for the one year next ensuing from the date of their election, or until their successors are elected: David L. Phillips, C. C. Leonard, W. W. Bennett, W. N. Hamby, and John Cochran." The document was attested by J. L. Spence, Clerk and C. C. Leonard, Judge.

Ordinance number one passed by this group August 10, 1855 prohibited the "sale, barter, exchange or giving away of any spirituous or malt liquors or wine in any quantity less than one barrel, unless for medicinal purposes ordered by a physician."

The second ordinance established the limits of the town as extending "one-half mile from the northeast corner of Lot 14 each way." On September 6, 1858 these lines were extended by ordinance as "containing the east half of section 19 and the west half of section 20 in Township 12 of Range 1 west of the Third Principal Meridian. On September 8, 1869 the boundary was extended to include the south half of section 17 and the east half of section 20, and the north half of section 29 and all of the northwest quarter of section 19, not included in the legally established boundaries of the city of Jonesboro, all in Township 12.

A third ordinance called for the taking of the census and D. L. Phillips, B. L. Wiley and J. M. Ingraham were appointed census takers. The census was taken during August, 1855, the first official enumeration of the inhabitant of the city of Anna, showed the following heads of families with the number of individuals belonging to each: M. C. Massey, 4; John Halpin, 4; M. Thorp, 5; W. W. Bennett, 10; Mrs. Bay, 4; S. E. Scott, 3; William Melton, 12; J. E. Ingram, 4; R. Stubblefield, 4; B. F. Mangold, 3; C. Henderson, 2; Mrs. Blackstone, 4; J. Humpter, 4; E. C. Green, 5; Zadoc Elms, 3; C. C. Leonard, 7; M. Freeman, 5; G. B. Harrison, 8; T. Brown, 4; Mrs. Davis, 4; J. C. Hacker, 5; W. N. Hamby, 8; D. Love, 6; James Musgrave, 12; A. S. Jones, 2; I. L. Spence, 5; A. S. Barnum, 4; Thomas Green, 7; J. Tripp, 6; James I. Toler, 7; John L. Cochran, 9; James Faulkner, 9; J. B. Jones, 8; John Kerr, 6; D. L. Phillips, (hotel) 25; A. Bartlett, 7; Mrs. Henderson, 6. The total population of the town was 251.

The first society to hold meetings in Anna was the Egyptian Chapter, No. 45, of Royal Arch Masons, October 5, 1858. The Anna Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons, No. 520, was instituted October 1, 1867 and the Hiawatha Lodge, No. 291, I. O. O. F. was established by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, October 11, 1860.

The Anna Literary Society and Lyceum was established in 1860.

The early churches established in Anna after its incorporation were the Roman Catholic, 1855; the Baptist, 1859; the Reformed Congregational, 1859; the Methodist Episcopal, 1856; the First Presbyterian, 1866; the Episcopal in 1880; and the Campbellites or Christians in 1869.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE BEGINNING OF DONGOLA, COBDEN, SARATOGA, LICK CREEK, MT. PLEASANT AND PRESTON

Dongola was laid out and the plat recorded May 23, 1857. It occupied the north part of Section 25 and the south part of Section 24, Township 13, Range 1 West. It was located about nine miles south of the town of Anna.

The people living near Dongola had patronized the horse mill built by Youst Coke and the water mill built by David Penrod on Cypress Creek. In 1852, Col. Bainbridge had built the first steam mill and this mill and a small store keeping notions, mainly whiskey for the Illinois Central workmen were the only two businesses in Dongola before it was laid out as a town.

Ebeni Leavenworth, an engineer who worked on the construction of the Illinois Central owned most of the town and was responsible for its origin and original development. He built the first residence and the first store building. The first store was kept by Edmund Davis who had a \$3,000 stock of merchandise in 1860 and the second store, by Abraham Misenheimer who carried a \$5,000 stock in 1860.

Mr. Leavenworth also owned and operated the Novelty Works, which manufactured wagon hubs, spokes, furniture, feed boxes, wooden bowls, plows, wagons and other wooden articles. This business was assessed in 1860 under the name of Leavenworth and Reese for \$1,500.

After much effort, Mr. Leavenworth induced the Illinois Central to stop trains at Dongola so that it became a shipping center for farmers in that area.

The village was incorporated in 1871 and the members of the first board of trustees were L. T. Bonacina, J. R. Peeler, Henry Harmes, W. R. Milans and John Holshouser. Solomon Lombard was appointed clerk.

The first school in the village was a frame building near the Novelty Works and in 1873 a large frame building which would house 200 pupils was erected.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in Dongola in 1865 and another church was built by the Methodists, Cumberland Presbyterians, and Lutherans who took turns using it. The Baptists erected a frame building for their church.

Dongola Lodge, No. 581, A. F. and A. M. was chartered October 6, 1868 with J. H. Dodson, Master. Dongola Lodge, No. 343, I. O. O. F. began January 31, 1867 under the leadership of E. Leavenworth.

Cobden, originally known as South Pass was laid out in 1857 and upon the completion of the Illinois Central was made a station. The land was then owned by Benjamin L. Wiley, whose wife was Emily, the daughter of Winstead and Anna Davie. The town was located on Section 30 of Township 11, Range 1 West, on the west

side of the railroad. The original plat was recorded May 28, 1857, but afterward other additions were made: Buck's addition west of the original plat; Hartline addition, south of Buck's; Frick's addition east of Hartline's and on the east side of the railroad; and Clemens addition, east of Wiley's.

Cobden was brought into existence by a real estate company whose office was in Anna. Isaac N. Phillips located here February 1, 1858, as the agent of L. W. Ashley, Benjamin L. Wiley and J. L. Phillips. He occupied a log cabin just back of what became known later as the Phillips House.

In the summer of 1860, Richard Cobden, one of the owners of the Illinois Central and an Englishman, made a tour of the railroad and stopped at South Pass and, because he liked the climate, stayed a few days to picnic and hunt. The town was then named Cobden in his honor and the railroad station was called Cobden.

The settlers who came to this part of the county, before 1850, like the others in the county were originally from North Carolina. However among the settlers who came after the building of the railroad were many New Englanders, attracted by the suitability of this part of the country for growing orchards.

In May, 1858, Amos Bulin and Moses Land moved into Cobden and later in the summer Col. Bainbridge came and bought the Bell farm on Bell Hill east of Cobden. Henry Ede lived in a house built in the Buck Addition and Jerry Ingraham, foreman of the repair shop of the railroad lived next to his shop. Thomas Baker built a house which was occupied by Isaac Phillips and later became known as the Roth Hotel.

The first store, kept by William Henry Harrison Brown was opened early in 1859. He sold out to Adam Buck because he had been indicted by the grand jury for selling a deck of playing cards. The second store was opened by John Davis and the next by Frick and Lamer. Mathias Clemens came during the time of the construction of the railroad and ran a boarding house for the workers. LeBar and Davie built a mill about 1860.

The first school built in the town was a brick building costing \$10,000. This was one of the first brick schools in the county.

Cobden was incorporated as a village April 15, 1859. The first board of trustees were I. N. Phillips, John Buck, Henry Frick, David Green, Mathias Clemens, Dr. F. A. Ross and John Pierce.

The Presbyterian, the Congregational, the Methodist Episcopal and the Catholic were the first churches established in Cobden. The Masons and Odd Fellows organized Cobden Lodge No. 466, A. F. and A. M., October 3, 1861 and Relief Lodge, No. 452, I. O. O. F. October 10, 1871.

By 1860 four other villages which were never incorporated had been established: Saratoga, Lick Creek, Mt. Pleasant and Preston.

Lick Creek had a postoffice and store and five or six dwellings. Mangum and Gourley were the first storekeepers and Gourley was the first postmaster. The first school was built near A. J. Mangum's home.

Mt. Pleasant village was laid out in 1858 by Caleb Musgrave and Abner Cox. A few lots were sold but the town did not grow much. The plat was recorded April 9, 1858. There were a church, a store, a postoffice, a saw mill and a few residences there in the beginning. The first store was kept by Thomas Boswell on his farm before the town was laid out. A man named Black opened the first store in Mt. Pleasant and sold it to Leavenworth and Little who sold to John Stokes. Mr. Stokes built a two story brick building for the business.

The village of Saratoga was laid out by Dr. Penryer, November 6, 1841, on the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 12, Range 1 West. A mineral spring was the cause of the location of the town here. Dr. Penryer thought the place could be made into a health resort. A boarding house was built near the spring which entertained summer guests for several years but the business gradually died. This was owned by Caleb Cooper. Elijah Beardsley owned a saw and grist mill and A. W. Simmons and William Reed opened stores.

The old village of Preston was laid out as a town October 27, 1842, by John Garner and for a time was a shipping point but the Mississippi gradually moved in on the town and finally covered the spot where it once stood.

There were many country stores scattered through the county and several mills, but the leading business centers by 1860 were Jonesboro, Anna, Cobden and Dongola.

CHAPTER XIX

PERSONAL TAXES IN 1860

By 1860 Union County was entering a new epoch in its history. However little development took place in this period until after the Civil War was completed.

In 1860, instead of having only one means of communicating with distant points—the river boat, Union County had overnight access to Chicago and Memphis and New Orleans could be reached in forty-eight hours by mail. Since this widened the market for the farmer's products, large developments in agriculture took place. Since the railroads burned wood for fuel, and used wooden ties and rails, work in timber became a leading industry in the county.

With the widening of opportunity, the people were able to achieve a higher standard of living, to have better furniture, better clothing and better houses. Stores carried larger stocks of merchandise and more cash savings were accumulated by the citizens.

It is significant that while Jonesboro and Anna were the centers of business, many country stores carried a fairly adequate stock of merchandise. This was probably due to the fact that roads were difficult to travel in bad weather so that the people in each locality made their purchases as near their homes as possible.

The merchants who paid a tax on their stock of goods were William Kinnison, I. M. Randall, Joel Ragsdale, L. Hauser, N. C. Meker, Adam Buck, J. N. Albright, A. B. Agnew, Robert Blick, J. P. Bohanan, J. M. Brisbin, D. D. Cover, E. Cover, S. B. Caruth, A. N. Dougherty, F. M. Davidson, Winstead Davie, Frick and Lamer, Frick and Glasscock, Moses Goodman, J. Howitz, Moses Hutson, R. Johnson, Charles Clutts, G. A. Kirchner, Gore & Co., McElhaney and Bro., E. McKeeby, G. W. Mumaugh, Marks & Dodds, John E. Naill, James I. Provo, B. W. Sitter, Edward Terpenitz, Silas C. Toler, Thomas Watkins, C. H. Williford, J. H. Williams, Willard & Co., John E. Winn, Williams & Co., Adam Cruse, David Green, John MacConnell, S. P. Whittaker, L. Misenheimer & Co., Moses Fisher, S. E. Davis, A. Aden, Buck Welch, G. W. Frogge, E. MacKinder and Marschalk & Cruse.

Of these merchants, nine carried a stock of less than one hundred dollars, five between two and three, five between three and four, one between four and five, four between five and six, two between six and seven, five between one and two thousand dollars, two between two and three thousand, one between four and five, one between five and six, one between six and seven, one ten thousand dollar stock and one twelve thousand. There were thirty-three stores with a stock of less than one thousand dollars and twenty over one thousand.

In 1860 horses, cattle, mules and asses, sheep, hogs, wagons and carriages, clocks and watches, pianos, merchandise, manufactured goods, moneys and credits, stocks and bonds, and unenumerated properties were assessed. The acreage under cultivation was

also recorded. These assessments reveal that the county was decidedly an agricultural county with 2848 horses, valued at \$134,645; 7987 cattle valued at \$71,968; 334 mules and asses, \$19,433; 5406 sheep, \$5448; 16,694 hogs, \$18,773; having a total value of \$250,287. This stock was mortgaged for \$15,047, which means that six percent of the livestock was under mortgage.

Other assessments included 1127 carriages and wagons valued at \$29,897; 1239 clocks and watches, \$9169; ten pianos, \$1635; merchandise, \$78,802; manufactured articles, \$3,390; moneys and credits, \$140,339; stocks and bonds, \$11,000; unenumerated property, \$98,951.

19,704 acres of land were producing wheat, 22,207 acres producing corn and 3987 acres other products, making a total of 45,898 acres or less than one-fifth of the total area of the county in cultivation.

It is interesting to notice that more cash was assessed than any other item, horses coming second. Apparently only \$15,047 of this cash had been loaned with mortgages for security and only two persons in the county had anything invested in stocks and bonds, Willis Willard, \$10,000 and Charles M. Willard, \$1,000. The Wheat Growers Bank, the only bank in the county, was listed as having \$5602 in cash.

Pianos were owned by E. Harwood, Willis Willard, Charles M. Willard, John Daugherty (then Lieutenant Governor of the State of Illinois), John Humphrey, E. McKinder, P. Baxter, J. L. Freeze and Allen Bainbridge.

J. N. Albright, M. Krentz, Adam Miller & Co., Amos W. Barnum, Paul Frick, Jacob Green, Goodall & Co., Finch and Shick, Ignatius Brooks and Daniel L. Nusbaum were assessed for manufactured articles. Most of the manufacturers owned saw and grist mills. Finch and Shick owned what is now the Anna Stone Co.

There were 2149 taxpayers.

There were thirty-two persons in the county who had more than \$1,000 cash in addition to their real estate and other personal property.

By 1860 Union County was divided on the question of slavery. Jonesboro had been the site of one of the famous Lincoln and Douglas debates and John Daugherty who owned the Jonesboro Gazette and his editor Marschalk had broken their partnership and Marschalk had started the Democrat in Anna because of their difference in view regarding slavery. In 1824 when the question of slavery had been submitted to the people of Illinois for a vote regarding the Illinois stand on the question, Union County was evenly divided. However there were few colored people in the county.

The people who had come before the railroad had not been wealthy. Most of them had settled less than eighty acres of land at a cost of \$1.25 per acre and few had more than the wagon in which they had come with a horse, cow, sheep and pig and a few personal belongings.

The Willards who had become the wealthiest family in the county had arrived with little more than their bare hands, a meager education and much foresight. The persons running ferries were the first to accumulate more wealth than two or three hundred dollars. Then business men prospered next but no great amount of speculation in land, etc. took place until after the established fact that the railroad would be built.

The pioneers lived a rugged life and accumulation of personal belongings was gained only through hard work and perseverance.

The land was always poor because it was thought by the earliest settlers that they would be able to stay only two or three years and move on because the fertility of the soil would be depleted by that time but they found that by a system of crop rotation they could make the soil continue to produce. For this reason we see Union County develop into a predominantly agricultural area. However, because the soil was and is not the highest type of soil in the state, after the more fertile regions were accessible on account of railroads, the county has not grown in population as several other agricultural counties have, in spite of the fact that it began its growth early.

CHAPTER XX

UNION COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

Union County from the beginning to the end of the Civil War gave about 3000 men to the Union Army. This county at all times filled their quotas by using enlisted men and not resorting to drafting soldiers. This county sent five hundred more men than the average county.

This is a remarkable record for the county since it was definitely shown in the poll of 1824 that one half of the votes were for slavery. There is evidence however that there were many southern sympathizers in the county which is not at all strange since the settlers in the county before 1850 were entirely of southern extraction. However it was not the wealthy cotton planter but the poor man who came to southern Illinois to make his home. In looking over the entries it is evident that the average settler came with seldom over \$100 in his pocket and settled less than one hundred acres of land. A study of the population shows that there were comparatively few colored people ever came to the county.

When it is considered that the population of Union County in 1860 was 11,181, there could not have been many more men in the county available for service. About three-fifths of the 3000 soldiers or 1800 of them were killed in action or died in hospitals or prison camps. This means that Union County lost between one-sixth and one-seventh of its total population during the Civil War. This, of course, was no greater loss than that of other counties. It was at this time that women appeared in business and professions, largely teaching and millinery.

The records show that Union County in addition to the full One Hundred and Ninth Regiment furnished Captain Mack's company as well as a number of men to the Eighteenth Regiment, one company, Captain Reese, to the Thirty-first Regiment. A portion of the Sixtieth Regiment was enlisted here. This regiment rendezvoused in this county and filled its vacancies with Union County men. The county also furnished a large number of men to the Sixth Calvary, in addition to Captain Warren Stewart's Company. Many Union County men were enlisted in the Thirty-first Infantry which was organized at Cairo under John A. Logan.

The battle which was nearest to Union County was the battle of Belmont, Mo. Many of our citizens were inspired with patriotism and rushed to the defense of their homes when battle came within hearing distance of the residents of Union County. Following is an account of the part of the Thirty-first Regiment played in the war.

With less than two month's drill, the Regiment took part in the battle of Belmont, Mo., November 7, 1861, cutting its way into the enemy's camp, and with equal valor, but less hazard, cutting its way out again. On the 7th of February, 1862, the Regiment

was at Fort Henry, Tenn., and after emerging from the muddy environments of that stronghold, it traversed the hills of Fort Donelson, and there, amid winter snows, on the 15th of the same month, it lost 260 men killed and wounded—the Regiment having performed, in this engagement the difficult evolution of a change of front to rear on tenth company in the heat of the battle, among tangled brush and on uneven ground. From Donelson, the Regiment was transported by steamer to Shiloh, Tenn., and thence it moved towards Corinth, Miss., with the main body of the army, and reached that place only to find it evacuated by the enemy. From Corinth, the 31st marched to Jackson, Tenn., and the summer of 1862 was spent in guarding railroads, skirmishing in the country of the Forked Deer River, and scouting in the direction of Memphis, to Brownsville and beyond. Ordered to the support of General Rosecrans, at Corinth, the Regiment reached that place in time to follow the retreating foe to Ripley, Miss., where the men fed on fresh pork, without salt, or crackers, or coffee. On this expedition it was engaged in the skirmishes of Chewalla and Tuscumbia, ending the 6th of October, 1862. The Regiment was with Grant in the first campaign against Vicksburg, sometimes called the Yokona expedition, and passed through Holly Springs to Coldwater, at which place the men, destitute of rations in consequence of the capture and destruction of supplies at Holly Springs by the enemy, showed their characteristic adaptability by carrying out at once the suggestion of Logan to convert the timber into ashes, and by means of the ashes, the corn of the surrounding country into hominy.

Upon the termination of this campaign the regiment, with the army under Grant, was transferred to a new field, that of the operations which finally resulted in the downfall of Vicksburg. On the 15th of January, 1863, it set out for Lagrange, Tenn., and thence went to Memphis, by way of Collierville. Leaving Memphis March 10, 1863, it embarked for Lake Providence, La.; and after assisting in the attempts to open a route by water to a point below Vicksburg, in moved, upon the abandonment of these attempts to Milliken's Bend, and thence to Wanesborough. Having crossed the Mississippi below Grand Gulf, April 30, 1863, the next day the Regiment, without waiting for rations, though hungry and weary enough, hurried forward to the support of the comrades then engaged in battle at Thompson's Hill, near Port Gibson, and quickly forming on McClenand's left, under the eyes of Generals Grant and Logan, it moved up the right wing of the enemy at the charge step, routing him completely, and helping to secure a speedy victory. Governor Yates, in civilian garb of swallow-tail coat and high shirt collar, and overflowing with enthusiasm and patriotism, witnessed this charge. After crossing the Bayou Pierre, the 31st again met and dispersed their foes at Ingram Heights, May 3, 1863, and pushed on to Raymond where on the 12th the Regiment hunted from its

front the fragments of a brigade which the enemy had thrown against the advance of Grant. Moving onward in almost ceaseless march, it took part in the battle of Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863, and thence at midnight, on the 15th, through drenching rain, it marched toward Vicksburg, to meet the enemy anew. About ten o'clock in the morning of the 16th the men spread their cartridges to dry in the sun, in an old field about five miles from Champion Hills, from which latter point was soon heard the sound of battle. The men hastily gathered up their ammunition and seized their muskets, and the Regiment followed the head of the column at double-quick effecting a formation with its brigade on the right of our embattled line where it rested for a moment, the men lying on their faces while the hostile shells whistled and shrieked and exploded above them. At the command "Attention," the line stood erect, with bayonets fixed; the Brigade Commander, General John E. Smith, gave the word; McPherson said with a smile, "give in Jessie!" and Logan shouted: "remember the blood of your mummies! give 'em hell!" and then the brigade sprang forward, broke and routed the two column formation over which waved the Confederate flag, capturing the opposing battery, turned its guns upon the retreating enemy, and took as many prisoners as there were men in the charging brigade. In this encounter there was crossing of bayonets and fighting hand to hand. Sergeant Wick of Co. B used his bayonet upon his foe and Sergeant Hendrickson of Company C, clubbed his musket in a duel with one of the men in gray.

From this point the Regiment, with the main army, followed the retreating enemy to his entrenched lines at Vicksburg, where it took part in the bloody assaults of the 19th and 22nd of May; its gallant Lieut. Colonel Reece, meeting death by the explosion of a hand grenade while planting the Regimental Colors upon the ramparts. Here the flag received 153 bullets and the staff was shot asunder in four places.

During the siege the Regiment took a prominent part in the operations against Fort Hill; and when the Fort was blown up, on the 25th of June, by the explosion of a mine beneath it, there came a time that tested the stuff the men were made of. Here is the night, in that crater remembered as the "slaughter pen" the soldiers fighting by reliefs, and within an armslength of the enemy—some had their muskets snatched from their hands—under a shower of grenades and of shells lighted by port-holes, while the voices of Pearson, Goddard, Morningham and others rising at times above the terrific din of combat, cheered on their men—were deeds of valor performed which would adorn the heroic page.

On the morning of July 4, 1863, the place of honor having been assigned to the Brigade, the Thirty-first Regiment marched proudly across the rents and chasms of Fort Sill into Vicksburg.

UNION COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

Having made the expedition to Monroe, La., under General Stephenson, the Regiment went into camp at Black River, Miss.,

the scene of Lawler's splendid victory, and here, on the 5th of January, 1864, three-fourths of the men again enlisted in the service. That night the men, formed in line, with lighted candles held in the shanks of their bayonets, marched to the quarters of General Force, commanding the Brigade, who appeared before his tent and catching the splendor from the candles full in his face, cried out with enthusiasm, "Three cheers for the 31st!" But the "boys" were not going to cheer for themselves and there were no others present to do it, so they stood in their ranks silent and with military air, and cheered not nor stirred; whereupon the General shouted, "Cheer yourselves boys, hip! hip!" and then the cheers were given with a will, followed by a "tiger" for the Union, and three groans for the Confederacy.

The Regiment was with General Sherman in the campaign against Meridian, Miss., after which the re-enlisted men, the "veterans", took their furloughs, starting for home the 19th of March, 1864. Having returned to the front, by way of Cairo, the Regiment camped from the 6th to the 15th of May at Clinton, on the Tennessee River, and thence marching by way of Rome, Georgia, sometimes collecting, herding and driving beef cattle, and sometimes skirmishing with the enemy, it joined Sherman's army at Ackworth Station. It was in the skirmish at Big Shanty, and at Brush Mountain, the assault upon Kenesaw on June 27, 1864; also in the battles around Atlanta on the 21st, 22nd, and 28th of July, of which that on the 22nd was the most terrible, the men fighting sometimes on one side of the earthworks, sometimes on the other. The Regiment was also engaged in the battles of Lovejoy Station and Jonesborough, and was with Sherman in the mock pursuit of Hood upon his invasion of Tennessee. Retracing their steps, the Regiment reached Atlanta on the 13th of November and the 15th it there began with Sherman the triumphant march to the sea, and on it marched with that magnificent army, cutting roads through tangled forests, bridging streams for the passage of troops, tearing up railroad tracks, twisting the rails "as crooked as ram's horns," discovering and devouring sweet potatoes and other provender surging over the country from Atlanta to the sea, "shouting the battle-cry of freedom," and proceeding by way of Millen, it arrived on the 10th day of December, 1864, at Savannah. Here the regiment went into camp on the rice plantation of Dr. Owen, where the rice was consumed for food, the husks being beaten off by means of wooden mortars and pestles appropriated from the slave quarters nearby. One of the incidents of the day was the encountering of a battery mounted on a flat car, pushed along the railroad by a locomotive.

On the 4th of January, 1865, the 31st bade farewell to Savannah, and shipped on the steamer Harvest Moon, and after the novel experience and sights of a sea voyage, disembarked at Beaufort, S. C., where it remained enjoying the luxury of fresh oysters at low prices until the 13th. To this succeeded some

skirmishing of Fort Pocotaligo—"Poke-'em-till-they-go", as the men called it which was evacuated by the enemy. On the 30th of January the march began thru the Carolinas, by way of Salkahatchie, Orangeburg—which was captured, after some fighting by the Regiment's skirmishings—Columbia—scourged by destroying flames—Winsborough, Cherau, Fayetteville, captured by foragers—and Bentonville—scenes of the last great struggle of Johnston's army, and the Regiment came out of the swamps, out of the pine forests, "out of the wilderness," the men ragged, dirty, and many of them barefooted, to Goldborough, N. C., where it arrived the 24th of March, 1865, and when letters from home and news from the world were received. These and the prospects of the nearing of the end were cheering and refreshing to the men who for 54 days had been without communication with home or the world, and were weary with long marching and fighting.

On the 14th of April, 1865, the Regiment was with the army at Raleigh, N. C. Signs of the ruin of the Confederacy and the dispersion of its armed forces were apparent on every hand. Soon came the surrender of Johnson's army, the only force which could oppose the onward march of the Union troops to Richmond, and the Regiment formed a part of the host to which that army surrendered.

On the 9th of May the Regiment was at Richmond, on the 19th at Alexandria; and on the 24th of May, with faded and tattered uniforms, but with martial step and bearing in column of company, eyes front, it marched through the principal avenues of the capital, in that grand review of the returning armies in presence of the great leaders, civil and military, of the Republic, the most magnificent and imposing spectacle ever witnessed by the city of Washington. The end had been attained!

Soon afterwards the Regiment moved to Louisville, Ky., arriving at that place on the 11th of June, when it was assigned to provost-guard duty. On the 19th of July, 1865, it was mustered out of the service, by Lieut. Aug. P. Noyes, A. C. M., 3rd Div. 17 Corps. It was then moved to Springfield, Ill., where it arrived on the 23rd of July, 1865; and there on the 31st of the same month, the men received their final discharge and parted for their homes—those who were left of them.

At the time of the discharge there were present 25 officers, and 677 enlisted men. When first organized, the Regiment numbered 1,100 men. It had recruited 700. The casualties, including men discharged before final musterout, amounted to 1,128. In the course of its existence the Regiment had been commanded by four Colonels, and had had five Lieut. Colonels and six Majors. Of the 25 officers discharged at the final muster-out, all save the chaplain had risen from the ranks.

In the campaigns of Sherman this Regiment had marched 2,076 miles. This part of its history is included in that of the Brigade to which it belonged—the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 17th

Corps, Army of Tennessee. The Regiment marched 2000 miles under Grant and on expeditions other than those of Sherman. It served in the hostile states of Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Before January 1, 1863 the history of the Regiment is comprised in that of the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, Reserve Army of Tennessee.

Always efficiently commanded, and evincing soldierly qualities in its first battle, the Regiment became in the days of its veteran existence one of the best drilled in the service. It was while encamped at Black River, Miss., after the Vicksburg campaigns, that the regiment under the skillful management of Lieut-Colonel Pearson, attained that high degree of discipline and proficiency in drill for which it became known, and toward which it had been directed under Logan and White in the earlier days of the war. The latter fell at Donelson and deserved the title "the bravest of the brave."

Col. Pearson had been in service under General Prentiss before the organization of this Regiment, and early showed an aptitude for tactics and drill which made him a favorite with the field and staff, while his soldierly qualities displayed at Henry and Donelson endeared him to the rank and file. Hence he rapidly rose from the ranks, being promoted to Commissary Sergeant March 1, 1862; to Adjutant, May 16, 1862; to Major February 4, 1863, by the unanimous vote of the officers; to Lieut. Colonel July 1, 1863, and to Colonel September 26, 1864. On the 13th of March, 1865, he was breveted Brigadier General of Volunteers, for gallantry during the war.

Many of the soldiers and officers of the Regiment deserve special mention and lasting remembrance, but the space allotted forbids a more extended account. To some of the men were awarded medals for gallantry; among them Sergeant George C. White of Company C., who, severely wounded in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, resolutely and persistently refused to be carried to the rear.

The fighting qualities of this Regiment were displayed in 14 battles and 25 skirmishes of various degrees of importance. It witnessed the surrender of Buckner and the garrison at Donelson, the capitulation of Pemberton and his army at Vicksburg, the humiliation of Johnson and his force at Bentonville, and their final surrender near Raleigh. And a brilliant gem in its crown of glory is the fact of its organization as a "veteran" Regiment, at a time when the Union cause stood so much in need of trained and tried soldiers to complete the overthrow of armed rebellion and to establish upon the ruins of anarchy and slavery a "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

CHAPTER XXI

LAND ENTRIES FROM 1860 TO 1920

After the Civil War was completed, the settlement of new land continued in Union County until 1920 when the last tract of land belonging to the government was bought by Mr. Daisy.

Rich Precinct added John Davie, 26.46 acres; John J. Demming, 26.46 acres; Jacob Bradshaw, 26.46 acres; Wm. J. Stout, 352.71 acres; Lorenzo D. Stout, 60.72 acres; Henry C. Stout, 20.72 acres; George W. Owen, 20.72 acres; R. E. Henderson, 40 acres; William J. Shepard, 40 acres; William Terry, 200 acres; Pleasant Henley, 40 acres; Fannie Saddler, 40 acres; James N. Sanders, 129.36 acres; Jefferson Rendleman, 47 acres; Wm. V. Sanders, 47.06 acres; Jasper W. Damron, 40 acres; Marcus L. Fly, 40 acres; James E. Miller, 40 acres; Jasper N. Damron, 120 acres; James Watson, 27.92 acres; John D. Watson, 27.92 acres; John W. Hiller, 129.68 acres; John D. Watson, 27.92 acres; Lewis P. Holland, 30 acres; William Rhodes, 71.29 acres; Wm. H. Dodge, 40.40 acres; Daniel Matlock, 40.40 acres; Orvil W. Bargs, 40.40 acres; Lucy L. Fuller, 40 acres; David Bargs, 40 acres; John Watson, 40 acres; Solomon Sitter, 80 acres; Robert Elmore, 40 acres; Frank M. Agnew, 80 acres; Jessie Watson, 40 acres; Enoch Hack, 40 acres; Irvin C. Batson, 40 acres; Franklin Roach, 40 acres; Henry Culp, 40 acres; Abel Baker, 40 acres; Daniel S. Davie, 40 acres; Robert S. Hopkins, 40 acres; T. J. McBride, 80 acres; Jessie G. Lindsay, 40 acres; Jacob G. Hunsaker, 40 acres; William Hudson, 120 acres; Jasper W. Damron, 40 acres; Pleasant Henley, 80 acres; David Fries, 40 acres; Elisha and Zach Hughes, 40 acres; Charles P. Coleman, 40 acres; William W. Inscore, 80 acres; Benjamin F. Green, 80 acres; John L. Coleman, 40 acres; Richard Gist, 40 acres; John Carter, 40 acres; John Gist, 40 acres; Marion C. Coleman, 80 acres; Absalom W. Coleman, 40 acres; Lawrence D. Coleman, 40 acres; George Johnson, 40 acres; Elizabeth Smith, 40.40 acres; Susan Vancil, 41.20 acres; William Sladden, 42.21 acres; Lavina W. Henderson, 80 acres; James O. Hale, 40 acres; Christ Landis, 40 acres; John Randall, 120 acres; John Freeze, 40 acres; Wm. A. Harris, 40 acres; E. D. Turner, 40 acres; Pleasant P. Peeler, 80 acres; William Rendleman, 174.39 acres; Joshua Thompson, 31.36 acres; Mary Robinson, 40 acres; Charles D. Bush, 40 acres; Daniel Sifford, 40 acres; Richard W. Lisk, 40 acres; David Gow, 240 acres; Henry E. Clarke, 40 acres; William H. Kerr, 40 acres; Peter A. Stout, 40 acres and Larkin F. Brooks, 40 acres.

Additional lands entered in Lick Creek Precinct were: Gail Henson, 40 acres; Marion C. Coleman, 40 acres; Joseph Lingle, 40 acres; William Hudson, 40 acres; John S. Jones, 120 acres; George H. Jones, 40 acres; Elizabeth Trees, 40 acres; William A. Johnson, 40 acres; Matthew Brooks, 40 acres; Lewis Jones, 40 acres; Marshall Jones, 40 acres; Pleasant Henley, 40 acres; L. D. Coleman, 40 acres; Edwin Wiggs, 40 acres; Wm. T. Hood, 40 acres; James H. Kirby, 40 acres; Andrew J. Gourley, 40 acres; Hiram N. Hood, 80 acres;

Thomas A. Hogg, 40 acres; George T. McGinnis, 40 acres; Thomas Gourley, 40 acres; William Roberts, 77.38 acres; John H. Boswell, 77.91 acres; James H. Gallegly, 38.69 acres; Andrew L. Grugett, 39.23 acres; Wm. H. Corbitt, 39.24 acres; Francis F. Keller, 39.24 acres; Isaac W. Davis, 40 acres; Austin A. O'Neill, 120 acres; Powell Toler, 40 acres; Hezekiah O'Neal, 40 acres; James Corbitt, 40 acres; James A. Brown, 41.72 acres; Solomon H. Sitter, 41.73 acres; John S. Grugett, 83.56 acres; F. E. Scarsdale, 120 acres; Thomas J. Jolly, 40 acres; Henry Plater, 40 acres; Lexander W. Nimmo, 40 acres; W. J. Rudick, 40 acres; Eva McLane, 40 acres; William C. Brasel, 40 acres; Winstead Davie, 120 acres; Harrison Elkins, 40 acres; Sylvester Hileman, 40 acres; David W. McGinnis, 40 acres; John H. Boswell, 280 acres; James F. Dick, 80 acres and James Miller, 40 acres.

Saratoga Precinct added William B. Todd, 40 acres; John Hunter, 40 acres; R. M. Dawson, 40 acres; James D. Brooks, 87.49 acres; Susan Mannenger, 43.74 acres; Marion J. Sitter, 44.96 acres; John Highland, 44.96 acres; Franklin W. Carothers, 40 acres; Jessie R. Brown, 80 acres; Henry C. George, 240 acres; James B. Hall, 40 acres; Esan Griffith, 40 acres; Wm. N. Corlis, 40 acres; Elizabeth M. Todd, 40 acres; John W. Williams, 40 acres; James B. Wall, 40 acres; Ben Vancil, 40 acres; Peter Williams, 40 acres; John N. Penninger, 160 acres; Williams Murphy, 200 acres and Lafayette Murphy, 40 acres; George Clutts, 40 acres; Peter Norrix, 80 acres; Frederick Baker, 40 acres; D. M. Sisk, 40 acres; William J. Harkley, 40 acres; William J. Stout, 40 acres; John Randall, 40 acres; Joseph Lingle, 40 acres; Elijah Beckwith and John C. Fuller, 40 acres; Florence K. Baker, 40 acres; Andrew Duckshied, 40 acres; John Stephens, 40 acres; J. W. Hambleton, 40 acres; Rhoda A. Reward, 40 acres; J. B. Coulter, 40 acres; Garrett H. Baker and Wm. Chase, 45.54 acres; Henry Ede, 45.54 acres; Garrett H. Baker, 45.54 acres; I. N. Phillips, 45.85 acres; Eliza B. Finley, 45.85 acres; Lewis N. Ashley, Ben L. Wiley and David L. Phillips, 40 acres; Matthias Clemens, 40 acres; Christian Nordling, 40 acres; Joseph Metz, 40 acres; Alexander Johnston, 40 acres; John M. Rich, 40 acres; Samuel C. Walker, 40 acres; Thomas H. Bean, 40 acres; Wm. J. Jones, 40 acres; Susannah Barringer, 40 acres; Daisy and Gertrude Buck, 40 acres; Joseph Bigler, 35.84 acres; Adam Buck, 35.84 acres; Charles Howenstein, 35.83 acres; Ephriam M. Powell, 40 acres; George W. Williams, 40 acres; Joseph Williams, 40 acres and Richard H. Davis, 40 acres.

Stokes Precinct was increased by John Emerson, 40 acres; Iva Green, 40 acres; Henry M. Halterman, 40 acres; John Earnhardt, 40 acres; Henry G. W. S. Cline, 40 acres; J. F. Halterman, 40 acres; James P. Wiggs, 40 acres; Richard T. Wiggs, 40 acres; Miles M. Arnhart, 40 acres; William D. Toler, 80 acres; John B. Stokes, 40 acres; George A. Stout, 40 acres; Samuel O. Stout, 40 acres; Samuel O. Sloet, 120 acres; William Homes, 40 acres; Henry

Mangold, 40 acres; John C. Mackey, 40 acres; George Penninger, 336.11 acres; Charles Sommers, 40 acres; David Davis, 165.37 acres; John W. Speck, 80 acres; Edmond H. Hileman, 40 acres; James C. Lingle, 40 acres; William T. Boswell, 40 acres; Polly Ann Conder, 40 acres; William Stodder, 40 acres; Henry Mangold, 40 acres; James W. Woodward, 80 acres; John Ballard, 40 acres; Jonathan Boswell, 89.79 acres; James McIntire, 80 acres; Wilhelm Hazemann, 80 acres; Elizabeth Newton, 80 acres; James T. Mackey, 40 acres; Elizabeth Newton, 40 acres; Francis M. Henard, 40 acres; D. M. Jones, 40 acres; James W. Clifford, 93.34 acres; James T. Hughes, 80 acres; John G. Sherwood, 80 acres; James F. Hood, 40 acres; John H. Pool, 40 acres; James A. Penrod, 40 acres; James Ballard, 48.79 acres; Nathan Karraker, 88.79 acres; Adaline Penrod, 48.79 acres; Joseph Conder, 49.74 acres; William and Ben A. Conder, 49.74 acres; William Hinkle, 49.74 acres; William George Davis, 49.74 acres; John Smoot, 40 acres; Thomas Smith, 40 acres; Adam F. Hoffner, 80 acres; John Ballard, 40 acres; and George W. Sheffer, 40 acres.

Dongola added Peter Verble, 56.82 acres; Henry W. Otrich, 96.86 acres; William T. Smoot, 40 acres; James H. Kelley, 40 acres; James A. Penrod, 40 acres; Lucinda Keller, 80 acres; Michael D. Clifford, 40 acres; Daniel Keller, 40 acres; Riley Daywalt, 40 acres; Meredith Keller 40 acres; Joseph M. Clifford, 80 acres; John P. Daywalt, 40 acres; Robertson C. Corzine, 40 acres; James T. Hughes, 40 acres; John Clifford, 40 acres; J. K. Adams, 40 acres; Sylvester Adams, 160 acres; Levi Penrod, 200 acres; Josiah E. Brown, 40 acres; Daniel C. Boggs, 40 acres; James A. Penrod, 80 acres; Barbara Penrod, 280 acres; David Penrod, 80 acres; G. D. Corzine, 40 acres; Mary Ann Lence, 49.16 acres; Peter Lence, 49.16 acres; Monroe Dillow, 89.50 acres; Jacob C. Dillow, 49.50 acres; Frederick Schluter, 129.50 acres; Simeon D. Corzine, 49.50 acres; Samuel B. Poor, 120 acres; S. A. D. Rogers, 40 acres; John C. Keller, 40 acres; Jacob Douglas, 40 acres; Henry Meisenheimer, 80 acres; Stephen T. Baston, 160 acres; Thomas E. Carlock, 40 acres; James A. Karraker, 40 acres; Jacob Beggs, 120 acres; John F. Beggs, 40 acres; Jacob Peeler, 40 acres; James W. Hogan, 80 acres; Moses O. Felker, 40 acres; Henry Hess, 40 acres; John R. Casper, 40 acres; Daniel F. Beggs, 80 acres; Thomas Misenheimer, 40 acres; Sarah C. Wilhelm, 40 acres; Robert Harris, 80 acres; Thomas Smoot, 40 acres; Jacob Graham, 40 acres; William Gifford, and Benjamin Ladd, 131.03 acres; Joseph Minnie, 50.62 acres; Lewis Misenheimer 50.51 acres; Adde Aden, 130.51 acres; R. H. Kinkead, 50.62 acres; Henry C. George, 50.62 acres; Edward Cohl, 80 acres; Andrew T. Mulcahy, 40 acres; Rebecca A. Patrick, 40 acres; William W. Sheffer, 40 acres; Rufus M. Lingle, 40 acres; W. E. Simpson, 40 acres; John H. Taylor, 40 acres; William Hinkle, 40 acres; Miles E. Kestler, 40 acres; Caroline Aden, 40 acres; Rufus Monroe, 40 acres; Elizabeth Sherfley, 40 acres; Levi McIntosh, 80 acres; George Eller, 40 acres; Giles C. Casper, 40 acres; Jacob D. Benton,

40 acres; Peter Lence, 40 acres; Robert Dickson, Jr., 40 acres; Joseph Schlegel, 40 acres; Anthony Peeler, 40 acres; Maurice B. Lawrence, 40 acres; Samuel Lence, 40 acres; William S. Hammers, 40 acres; Julia A. Littel, 40 acres; Jessie Peeler, 40 acres; Susan Davalt, 40 acres; N. G. Miller, 40 acres and John Peeler, 40 acres.

Anna precinct added Robert Chatham, 40 acres; James M. Williams, 40 acres; Wm. W. Kirkpatrick, 40 acres; Jacob Hileman, 80 acres; Edward Ryan, 40 acres; Andrew Eaves, 80 acres; Joshua Thompson, 40 acres; Edward Robinson, 40 acres; Tilman Manus, 40 acres; Peter F. Williams, 80 acres; J. H. Goddard, 40 acres; Lucinda M. Finley, 40 acres; Sarah A. Underwood, 40 acres; Joseph Wood, 40 acres; David A. Parker, 80 acres; John L. Freeze, 40 acres; John Corzine, 41.75 acres; William F. Otrich, 41.75 acres; Benjamin J. Keith, 83.25 acres; Martin V. Brown, 40 acres; Thomas Dale, 40 acres; Adam Verble, 40 acres, and James Whalen, 80 acres.

Cobden was increased by Joshua Thompson, 28.27 acres; Augusti Bailston, 28.77 acres; Thomas L. Bailey, 57.40 acres; George C. Hanford, 28.70 acres; Young J. Vancil, 28.70 acres; William Harper and Ulrich Esyinger, 40 acres; William Trickler, 40 acres; Frederick Schelker, 40 acres; Rebecca O'Donnel, 40 acres; Daniel Sullivan, 40 acres; Francis M. Smith, 25.37 acres; V. M. Foley, 145.01 acres; Sylvanuss J. Morris, 47.82 acres; James T. Wallace, 28.90 acres; J. P. Hodges, 44.23 acres; Joel Nance, 44.23 acres; John Parmley, 40 acres; John Lamkins, 40 acres; Claude Perrie, Jean Boyce, Charles Banerd and Andrew Thomas, 120 acres; Albert J. Hanford and Joseph Carpenter, 40 acres; John P. Reese, 40 acres; Charles W. Pelton, 40 acres; John Lockard, 40 acres; Alonzo DuBois, 40 acres; Matthew Stokes, 40 acres; Sanford and Mary Topping, 40 acres; Napoleon B. Walker, 40 acres; William C. Rich, 40 acres; H. W. McKile and James W. Sweitzer, 40 acres; Lewis P. Holland, 40 acres; Lazarus B. Andrey, 40 acres; R. B. Thompson, 80 acres; John T. Calvert, 40 acres; Samuel Kasht, 40 acres; Alfred H. Brooks, 40 acres; John Davie, 40 acres; Thomas L. Bailey, 40 acres; Ephriam Kimmel, 40 acres; Peter Clutts, 40 acres; John Ferrill, 40 acres; John Clutts, 40 acres; Marian Murphy, 40 acres; Edward C. Lawrence, 40 acres; Judy Hopkins, 40 acres; David L. Davie, 40 acres; Philander Bird, 40 acres; Persis Holcomb, 40 acres; William L. Wilkinson, 40 acres; George Snyder, 40 acres; Spencer Sammons, 40 acres; Silas Sifford, 40 acres; John Buck, 40 acres; Daniel Sifford, 40 acres; Richard W. Lisk, 40 acres; David Gore, 240 acres; Henry E. Clark, 40 acres; William H. Kerr, 40 acres; Peter Clutts, 40 acres; Cynthia A. Stout, 40 acres; Larkin F. Brooks, 40 acres; William L. Lence, 40 acres; Josiah J. Morefield, 40 acres; John H. Barringer, 40 acres, John Buck, 120 acres; Anton Blessing, 30.90 acres; Anton Smukowski, 30.89 acres; Nathaniel Green, 118.69 acres; Sherod Wiggs and John C. Hill, 40 acres; James C. Hill, 40 acres; Peter Bechta, 40 acres; John Kerr, 40 acres; Samuel M. Brown, 46.50 acres; Franz Petsch, 204.93 acres; Cornelius Anderson,

40 acres; Susan S. Launer, 80 acres; Elias Dilday, 40 acres; John S. and Susan S. Launer, 40 acres; John and Adam Buck, 40 acres; George Walker, 100 acres; Edwin N. Blanchard, 20 acres; Benjamin F. Ross, 40 acres; Elize A. Brown, 40 acres; William A. Kirby, 40 acres; Edward Daniel, 80 acres and John Limbert, 40 acres.

Additions to Alto Precinct were Jacob F. Blessing, 42.93 acres; Willis Lamer, 47.24 acres; Alexander Smith, 42.93 acres; William R. Martin, 44.31 acres; Anna Corgell, 40 acres; David Smith, 40 acres; Philip Zimmerman, 40 acres; Charles M. Corgell, 40 acres; Benjamin F. Holmes, 40 acres; Elias Dilday, 40 acres; Simon P. Casey, 40 acres; James C., Mary W., and Nettie H. Hawkins, 40 acres; Cyrus Herald, 135.44 acres; Alfred Klutts, 49.19 acres; Thomas M. Sturgian, 45.06 acres; William Martin, 45.06 acres; Moses Emery, 40 acres; Robert M. Jennings, 176.48 acres; Daniel Bellow, 41.50 acres; James A. Batson, 41.49 acres; John Buck, 41.49 acres; James M. Gulley, 34.09 acres; Zachariah Lyerle., 34.09 acres; Frankie Dodge, 34.09 acres; Joseph E. Frost, 40 acres; James M. Partel, 40 acres; William Butcher, 40 acres; John Starnes, 40 acres; Joseph Minton, 40 acres; Benjamin F. Scott, 40 acres; Mark Aldridge, 40 acres; John M. Robinson, 40 acres; Charles F. Walker, 40 acres; Napoleon B. Collins, 40 acres; Wm. R. Purtle, 40 acres; Walter K. Underwood, 40 acres; Jessie Mayfield, 40 acres; Moses Laning, 80 acres; Wm. R. Lee, 40 acres; George H. Staton, 40 acres; Henry C. Freeman, 40 acres; Wm. R. Abernathie, 40 acres; Joshua Lewis, 40 acres; Michael McDamott, 40 acres; Joel Manning, 120 acres; Isaac S. Plott and John C. Fuller, 40 acres; Walter R. Underwood, 40 acres; Jacob R. Rhodes, 34.18 acres; Ann W. Smith, 80 acres; William Stadden, 80 acres; Harris Rendleman, 80 acres; A. J. Miller, 80 acres; Mary Underwood, 40 acres; Henry Rendleman, 40 acres; James Corbitt, 40 acres; Geo. W. James, 40 acres; G. W. James, 40 acres; Wm. Lilley, 40 acres; James Simpson, 40 acres; Mary M. Houser, 40 acres; Jessie Glasco, 40 acres; Rebecca C. Gregory, 40 acres; George W. Abernathie, 40 acres; Emma Hillyer, 40 acres; Roland W. Purdue, 40 acres; David B. F. Myers, 40 acres; David S. Rendleman, 40 acres; William Balch Todd, 440 acres; George H. Vancil and William B. Todd, 80 acres; William F. Bittle, 40 acres; Lewis F. Bittle, 40 acres; John J. McRoberts, 60 acres; George F. Myers, 40 acres; Andrew Smith, 80 acres; Herman E. Schnenyd, 80 acres; Benjamin Ogle Taylor, 2147.95 acres; Zachariah Lyerley, 120 acres; Louisa Dobschutz, 80 acres; Adam Smith, 40 acres; Henry A. Fite, 80 acres; James H. Esher, 40 acres; Wm. H. Green, 320 acres; Jackson Carter, 80 acres; Jacob Rendleman, 80 acres; Frank A. Grisert, 40 acres; Jessie G. and Isadore L. Lindsey, 43.18 acres; Thomas A. E. Holcomb, 43.18 acres; Cornelius King, 80 acres; John Cauble, 40 acres; Charles Bridgeman, 40 acres; Mortimer Hunsaker, 80 acres; Perry D. Riley, 120 acres; Janitta Green, 40 acres and William H. Finch, 40 acres.

LAND ENTRIES FROM 1860 TO 1920

Jonesboro is increased by Henry A. Reixel, 31.73 acres; William W. Kirkpatrick, 96.37 acres; Cornwall Kirkpatrick, 32.91 acres; Eliza Dobschets, 72.91 acres; James Y. Carenip, 32.91 acres; John Cassel, 40 acres; Sylvia Austin, 40 acres; Cyrus S. Freeman, 40 acres; Adam Buck and John S. Buck, 40 acres; Edwin Saddler, 40 acres; John W. Whitans, 62.76 acres; Mary T. Kelley, 31.37 acres; James A. Vance, 40 acres; James Costigan, 299.03 acres; Jacob R. Rhodes, 75 acres; Henry Sherrill, 40 acres; John Lyerle, 200 acres; Ephriam F. McLafferty, 40 acres; Francis Klein, 40 acres; Andrew Lyerly, 80 acres; William S. Brown, 40 acres; William Postlewait, 80 acres; James E. Brown, 40 acres; Henry Nicholas, 40 acres; Charles Daugherty, 40 acres; Harrison Saddler, 40 acres; Peter Casper, 40 acres; William Winn, 40 acres; William Stadden, 40 acres; George W. Lyerle, 33.50 acres; Lafayette Rich, 80 acres; Dennis Batson, 40 acres; James W. Batson, 40 acres; Zachariah H. Corzine, 80 acres; Ezekiel Pitts, 40 acres; Jacob Veith, 40 acres; Jessie Ware and Lafayette Rich, 40 acres; James Morgan, 80 acres; Jessie Ware, 40 acres; Samuel Dodds, 40 acres; Herman L. Frick, 40 acres; Anson B. Coddling, 40 acres; John Brown, 40 acres; John Winchester, 80 acres; Kate Kratzinger, 150.43 acres; Martin V. Ussery, 80 acres; John R. Cover, 120 acres; Narcissa Roberts, 80 acres; James R. Reynolds, 40 acres; F. W. Pott, 160 acres; Sameul H. Tripp, 40 acres; Isaac L. Axley, 80 acres; Zelpha Alice Aikman, 40 acres; Isaac W. Albright, 40 acres; Mary E. Barber, 40 acres; J. B. Barber, 40 acres; Charles W. Olsen, 40 acres; Mrs. Mary A. Walter, 80 acres; Charles W. Olson, 40 acres; Moses Lingle, 40 acres; Soren C. Jenson, 40 acres; Michael Corrls and Hay Schmits, 40 acres; David and Hiram Myers, 40 acres; Joseph Duschl, 36.94 acres; Paul Frick, 80 acres and Winstead Davie, 40 acres.

Mill Creek added Solomon Dillow, 40 acres; Jacob Barnhart, 80 acres; Michael Heilig, 51.68 acres; Joseph Rymcr, 51.68 acres; Solomon Miller, 51.27 acres; John M. Miller, 51.27 acres; Amanda Hams, 51.27 acres; Horace F. Chrisenberry, 40 acres; Robert Mays, 40 acres; Stephen Smitty, 40 acres; Richie J. Brown, 40 acres; John A. Dillow, 40 acres; Sidney Cruse, 40 acres; George H. Rimer, 40 acres; Anthony Peeler, 80 acres; Daniel K. Holshouser, 40 acres; and Alfred Cauble, 40 acres.

Misenheimer Precinct added Elijah W. Anderson, 80 acres; Martin V. Eaves, 80 acres; Adolphus A. Fulenwider, 40 acres; Izetta M. Fulenwider, 80 acres; George W. Brown, 40 acres; Fred Seegar, 320 acres; Michael Hehenberger, 40 acres; James M. Goodman, 40 acres; Jacob Webber, 40 acres; John Kamm, 40 acres; Johan Meyer, 40 acres; Wm. H. Goodman, 40 acres; Peter Weaver, 40 acres; John M. Grieb, 80 acres; John Becker, 40 acres; Alfred Misenheimer, 120 acres; The Silica Co. of Chicago, 440 acres; John Scott Hileman, 40 acres; William R. Hileman, 40 acres; John Light, 40 acres; Henry Dillow, 40 acres; John N. Misenheimer, 40 acres;

Paul Dillow, 40 acres; Peter Dillow, 80 acres; Joseph Dillow, 40 acres; Henry Rimer, 40 acres; Charles Dillow, 40 acres; M. W. Clutts, 80 acres; Elijah Miller, 40 acres; Wiley Dillow, 80 acres; William R. Hileman, 40 acres; George Mowery, 40 acres; Elijah Mowery, 40 acres; Jeff Lingle, 40 acres; Samuel Hargrave, 40 acres; Joseph Simpson, 40 acres; Jacob H. Poole, 160 acres; Herman Schmidtke, 40 acres; Eliza Bell, 80 acres; Joshua C. Vick, 40 acres; and Rudolph Kesserman, 603 acres.

Reynolds Precinct added Henry Rymer heirs, 80 acres; William W. Cummins, 40 acres; E. Abernathie and A. T. Sams, 200 acres; Joseph Baker, 14.13 acres; Coswell Brimm, 40 acres; Levi A. Dillard, 120 acres; William Humphrey, 40 acres; Walter Jones, 80 acres; Alfred Misenheimer, 40 acres; J. L. Misenheimer, 80 acres; Wm. R. Reynolds, 80 acres; William J. Harrison, 40 acres; John T. G. Linn, 79.70 acres; Cornelius Perry, 40 acres; Reid Gretn, 120 acres; John C. Kelley, 80 acres; Samuel H. Frost, 40 acres; Henry A. Fite, 40 acres; Jessie E. Lentz, 40 acres; Nathaniel G. Miller, 40 acres; Giles M. Misenheimer, 41.20 acres; Michael Canes, 41.20 acres; Jacob T. Misenheimer, 200 acres; Joseph A. Fulenwider, 80 acres; Jacob M. Hileman, 80 acres; Jacob E. Brady, 40 acres; Henry Rendleman, 40 acres; Charles Dillow 120 acres; Winstead Davie, 40 acres; Kenneth Hargrave, 162.04 acres; Jessie Ware, 120 acres; Lydia E. Sanders, 40 acres; Jessie Lentz, 120 acres; and Alfred Lence, William H. Walker, George W. Day, Philetas E. Hileman, Tilman M. McNeeley, George J. Andrews, John D. Wilson, Charles Walker, David Kimmel and Jacob Brady, 40 acres.

Union Precinct was increased by A. J. Parmley, 40 acres; Andrew J. Lyerle, 40 acres; John L. Shirley, 120 acres; Charles C. Smith, 80 acres; Frank Petsch, 40 acres; Harvey A. DuBois, 80 acres; David W. Karraker, 80 acres; Daniel W. Brown, 80 acres; Andrew J. Daisy, 480 acres (in 1920); Wm. H. Green, 80 acres; Wm. C. Rich, 80 acres; Francis Lingle, 32.50 acres; Andrew J. Lemmons, 32.50 acres; Adam Lyerle, 32.50 acres; and Benjamin Ogle Taylor, 34.75 acres.

Preston added James McCann, 38.68 acres; George W. Smith, 43.95 acres; Charles E. Anderson, 120 acres and William Wright, 40 acres.

George W. Fithian entered 8346.97 acres in 1904 in the hill-lands of the county.

Between the row of hills running north and south in the western part of the county and the river was a number of small lakes and much swamp land. In 1857 part of this land was sold for from 5c to \$1.00 per acre, for \$278.00. In 1867 the remaining swampland in the county was sold for \$11,770.71, making a total of \$12,048.71 for about 30,000 acres of land. Most of this land was around Clear Creek and what was once known as the lake sections in Reynolds, Union and Preston Precincts. About 1000 acres of swampland was located in Stokes and Dongola Precincts. This part

was purchased by H. Williams of Cairo, Morgan Stokes, Isaac Davis and James Miles.

The rest of the land along the river was sold to H. Williams, Cairo, Ill.; Jacob McClure, Jonesboro; Caleb Trees, Union County; John Daugherty, Jonesboro; James Luse, St. Louis, Mo.; James Chadwick, St. Louis, Mo.; George Kimmel, Union County; G. W. Morgan, Union County; C. Hileman, Union County; W. C. Pender, Jonesboro; I. W. McClure, Alexander County; John Baltzell, Union County; Sarah J. Hampton, Union County; J. E. Naill, Jonesboro; A. L. Spring and brother, Preston, Ill.; John Stearns, Jonesboro; W. H. Norris, Union County; Robert Sublett, Union County; B. DeWitt, Union County; T. C. James, Union County; Davie and Sublett, Union County; William Green, Union County; Isaac Miller, Union County; P. D. Kelley, Illinois; M. Hunsaker, Jonesboro; G. W. Lemly, Union County; R. B. Merriman, Jonesboro; W. C. Pender, Union County; James Evans, Union County; Sarah E. McKinney, Union County; Jessie Ware, Union County; and Hugh Andrews, Silas Hess, Charles Barringer, J. H. Samson, W. C. Rich, M. M. Goodman and Caleb M. Lyerly, all of Union County.

These lakes and swamp lands were used for hunting, trapping and fishing grounds for many years. A later chapter will show how the lakes and swamps were drained to make the land available for agriculture.

CHAPTER XXII

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION AFTER 1860

According to the United States Census Reports, Union County had a population of 11,145 in 1860, 16,370 in 1870, 17,830 in 1880, 21,549 in 1890, 22,610 in 1900, 21,856 in 1910, 20,249 in 1920 and 19,883 in 1930. It will be interesting to see what the results of the present census will be since two large new industries have been established here since 1930.

These figures indicate that the population increased steadily until 1900 since which time it has gradually decreased. In the first ten years of this century it decreased as much as it had grown the preceding ten years.

Many factors caused this change in population. After the building of the Illinois Central railroad the government was not the only agency promoting land settlement because, since the railroad had been granted large tracts of land by the government, the railroads also maintained land offices and paid horticulturists to study the soil and help the settlers decide what crops would be the most profitable and the most suitable for the soil. These horticulturists were probably the forerunners of our farm bureaus of today that have developed. Settlers from many parts of the United States were attracted by the reports of their horticulturists.

Another reason for the increase in the population was the availability of markets by means of more rapid transportation. Transportation facilities have been related to the growth in agriculture and also in the more recent developments in manufacturing.

The St. Louis and Cairo Railroad was built through the county passing through Jonesboro. When the city of Jonesboro was asked to aid in the development, it responded by buying bonds amounting to \$100,000 but later cancelled \$57,000 worth of the bonds because the road was not completed at the agreed time. It seems that the person, or president of the company who sold the rails to the railroad died and because his estate was tied up by litigation, the rails were not delivered at the agreed time.

The building of the two railroads, the Illinois Central and the St. Louis to Cairo roads furnished not only work for the persons constructing the roads but also subsidiary industries appeared.

At first almost all the farmers sold most of their surplus lumber they acquired from clearing their fields to the railroads for making ties, rails and also for stove wood because for many years the trains were heated and driven by wood for fuel.

Several years after the first line of the Illinois Central was built through Union County, the "Mud Line" of this company was built through the county passing thru Wolf Lake and Ware.

Until the 1920's the railroads provided most of the means of transportation in the county. Then as hard roads began to be completed all over the state, truck lines developed.

Union county has not been affected much by the introduction of air transportation.

It is interesting to study population figures in the census showing that population decreased in the rural areas and increased in the towns after 1900 when population began to decline. According to the census report Alto Pass Precinct decreased from 1522 in 1910 to 1304 in 1920 and 1298 in 1930. Alto Pass village decreased from 551 in 1910 to 500 in 1920 and 487 in 1930. Anna Precinct increased from 5,979 in 1910 to 5,986 in 1920 and 6,561 in 1930. The city of Anna increased from 2,809 in 1910 to 3,019 in 1920 and 3,436 in 1930. Balcom Precinct decreased from 523 in 1920 to 514 in 1930. Cobden Precinct decreased from 3,200 in 1910 to 2,560 in 1920 and increased to 2,712 in 1930. The village of Cobden had 988 population in 1910, 944 in 1920 and 1036 in 1930. Dongola Precinct decreased from 2,545 in 1910 to 2,106 in 1920 and 1,910 in 1930. The village of Dongola decreased from 702 in 1910 to 660 in 1920 and 635 in 1930. Jonesboro Precinct decreased from 2,561 in 1910 to 2,278 in 1920 and increased to 2,356 in 1930. The village of Jonesboro decreased from 1,169 in 1910 to 1,090 in 1920 and increased to 1,241 in 1930. Lick Creek Precinct decreased from 797 in 1910 to 694 in 1920 and 514 in 1930. Mill Creek Precinct decreased from 627 in 1910 to 583 in 1920 and 508 in 1930. The village of Mill Creek decreased from 221 in 1910 to 209 in 1920 and 173 in 1930. Meisenheimer decreased from 403 in 1910 to 353 in 1920 and 296 in 1930. Preston increased from 341 in 1910 to 352 in 1920 and 375 in 1930. Reynolds Precinct increased from 601 in 1910 to 678 in 1920 and decreased to 503 in 1930. Rich Precinct was decreased from 591 in 1910 to 414 in 1920 and 292 in 1930. Saratoga Precinct decreased from 902 in 1910 to 749 in 1920 and 657 in 1930. Stokes Precinct decreased from 896 in 1910 to 748 in 1920 and 512 in 1930. Union Precinct increased from 911 in 1910 to 941 in 1920 and decreased to 875 in 1930.

The city of Anna had the largest increased in population and Rich Precinct had the largest decrease in population.

As time went on the mode of living of the people became less and less difficult. Houses were more comfortable, furniture furnishings of the home grew from the bare necessities to the comforts and beauty of many of our present homes.

One thing that made life easier for the farmer was the establishment of rural free delivery.

Mr. "Dick" Grear who is still living was our first mail carrier. He began his work in 1900 for \$365 per year. He says that he could live comfortably on that amount of money in those days because it cost him very little to feed his horse and maintain his carriage. At the time he became the carrier of route on there were only 1200 rural mail routes established in the United States. At that time he was allowed also to deliver groceries and other packages to the farmer as well as the mail.

As time went on life became more comfortable in this county with the introduction of modern conveniences, electricity, water-works, paving, etc.

CHAPTER XXIII

THE HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE

When Union County was first settled the ground was covered with a heavy forest. Gradually the settlers cleared the more level acres and began to till the soil. Agriculture had not developed far until after the Illinois Central Railroad was built.

The fact that Union County is situated just south of the only true mountain range in Illinois, the spur crossing the state from the Ozark Mountains and traceable to Kentucky, makes it more suitable for agriculture than counties north of here. This range of hills of mountains protects it from the severest part of the blizzards that visit every portion of the west each winter and gives warmth to the soil that enables fruit, potatoes and garden vegetables to be grown early in the year.

A few facts gathered from various scientific sources will further describe and classify the soil and agricultural resources of Union County. This county belongs to the southern or fruit and vegetable area of Illinois. In 1930, forty-eight and six-tenths of its population lived on farms. In 1930, seventy-seven and eight-tenths percent of the area of this county was farm land with farms one hundred fourteen and five-tenth acres per farm and one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two farms in county. In 1935 these figures had changed to eighty and seven-tenths percent of the land area in farms with one thousand nine hundred eighty-three farms averaging one hundred five acres per farm.

The following table shows:

Total acres in County 357,920.

	1934 acres	1929 acres	1924 acres	1919 acres
Total land in farms	208,184	200,672	206,741	217,765
Crop land total	108,386	105,293	111,283	
Crop land harvested	82,610	68,374	84,384	
Pasture land total	52,895	44,321	43,948	
Pasture land plowable	17,141	20,826	26,320	
Pasture land, woods	18,165	16,390	10,171	
Pasture land, other	17,589	7,105	7,457	
Woodland, not past'd	28,850	28,896	28,954	
Other land on farms	10,053	22,162	22,556	

Farming is the leading industry of the county in spite of the poor soil. In grading the most productive soil, type No. 1 and the poorest type No. 10, Union County soil grades, type No. 6, 16%; type No. 7, 4%; type No. 8, 20.77%; type No. 10, 56.6%; and the type containing water and gravel pits 2.7%. A study of the soil showed that 308,862 tons of limestone are needed to correct the original acidity of this area. Limestone depletion was not calculated. Between 1923 and 1934, 58,071 tons were applied. In 1953, 250,791 tons were still needed.

It is estimated that there are 122,880 acres or 47.6% of the soil which suffers from destructive erosion; 67,200 acres or 26.1% from serious erosion; 10,240 acres or 4.0% from harm

erosion; 57,600 acres or 22.2% from negligible erosion.

The term destructive erosion means that the land is suited only to timber. This group includes the rough, broken hilly land with slopes of such a nature that the land is not well adapted for cultivation or pasture. These slopes would produce but little pasture and if the land were cultivated would erode badly even with the best of care.

The term serious erosion means that this type of land is suitable for special types of agriculture. This group includes the rolling hilly land which is well adapted for pasture, orchard and some vegetable crops but which has slopes too steep to permit continued cultivation, except in some instances where terracing might permit some cultivation.

The term harmful erosion includes the undulating or rolling crop land which under conditions of average good farming is subject to harmful sheet washing or gulleying, destroying the natural fertility of the soil. Erosion in this group can be controlled well enough by special rotation or terraces to permit a more or less permanent type of agriculture.

The term negligible erosion includes the land which is gently undulating or level which does not erode under conditions of average good farming. Some types in this group may show some erosion or continued cultivation with poor rotation.

The above facts show that only 26.4% of the land in Union County is suitable for general farming in spite of the fact that in 1934, 80.7% of the land was used for this purpose and in 1929 77.8% of the area was farmland.

There are no statistics available to show how much the land has depreciated since its early settlement and cultivation but it is significant that an early historian said that our earliest settlers looked over the land and decided that the soil was so thin they would be able to stay only one or two seasons then move on to more fertile soil. These settlers found, however, that by crop rotation the soil was restored to its original fertility.

After the building of the Illinois Central Railroad land agents and horticulturists experimented to find the type of crop best suited to the type of soil in the county. It was soon determined that strawberries, blackberries, and raspberries and apples, peaches and pears were the best crops to raise. Vegetables such as beans, tomatoes, peas, cucumbers, etc., were found suitable and melons, especially cantaloupes were especially adapted. The horticulturists went further in their experiments to learn which type of apple, peach, etc. afforded the best crop.

Statistics of 1870 show that there were then 75,832 acres of improved land; 83,606 acres of woodland and 5,300 acres of other land in the county. The total value of farmland was \$3,332,201 and of farm implements and machinery was \$183,457. The total amount of farm wages paid that year including value of board was \$133,472.

There were 1,986 farms in the county, 3 under three acres; 237 over 3 and under 10 acres; 494 over 10 and under 20 acres; 804 over 20 and under 50 acres; 318 over 50 and under 100 acres; and 130 over 100 and under 500 acres.

The 1870 census shows that in Union County there were 7,778 acres of improved land in Anna precinct; 9,938 in Casper; 11,731 in Dongola; 9,719 in Rich; 7,466 in Ridge; 11,995 in Stokes and 5,170 in Union.

The values of farms and farm implements in 1870 was \$407,303 in Anna Precinct; \$558,200 in Casper Precinct; \$723,460 in Dongola Precinct; \$457,920 in Rich Precinct; \$408,928 in Ridge Precinct; \$327,042 in Stokes Precinct, and \$123,381 in Union Precinct.. From these figures it seems that Dongola Precinct had the most valuable farms and Union the least.

Live stock was valued at \$68,719 in Anna Precinct; \$80,015 in Casper Precinct; \$92,004 in Dongola Precinct; \$81,005 in Rich Precinct; \$56,732 in Ridge Precinct; \$84,063 in Stokes Precinct, and \$80,340 in Union Precinct.

The value on all productions in Union County in 1870 was \$116,425 in Anna Precinct; \$215,080 in Casper Precinct; \$158,618 in Dongola Precinct; \$223,911 in Rich Precinct; 133,040 in Ridge Precinct; \$168,000 in Stokes Precinct; and \$100,505 in Union Precinct. It is interesting to note that while Rich Precinct was settled later than any other section of the county, the value of its products surpassed all other parts of the county. It was during the period of 1875 to 1910 that the Rich family accumulated the wealth that made them at one time one of the wealthiest families in the county. Much lumber was sold from this section of the county.

Of the 164,738 acres of farmland in Union County in 1870, 75,832 acres was improved, 83,606 acres was woodland and 5,300 acres was unimproved. These figures do not include the land which still belonged to the government.

The farms had a total cash value of \$3,383,201, with \$183,457 worth of farm implements and machinery. Total farm labor wages paid in 1870 was \$133,472 including value of board.

There were 1,986 farms, 3 under 3 acres; 237 over 3 and under 10; 494 over 10 and under 20; 804 over 20 and under 50; 318 over 50 and under 100, and 130 over 100 and under 500 acres. The average size of farms was 100 acres.

In 1880 the picture had changed a little. There were 1673 farms, 19 under 10 acres of which 12 were cultivated by the owner, two rented for a fixed money rental and five used by share croppers. Of the 40 farms of over 10 acres and less than 40, 22 were cultivated by the owner, two by renters and 16 by share croppers. Of the 528 farms of over 20 acres and less than 50, 370 were cultivated by the owner, 23 by renters and 155 by share croppers. Of the 487 of over 50 acres and less than 100 acres, 370 were cultivated by the owners, 12 by renters and 105 by share croppers. Of the 586 farms over 100 acres and less than 500, 446 were cultivated

by the owners, seven by renters, and 113 by share croppers. Of the eight farms of over 500 acres and less than 1000 acres, six were cultivated by the owner and two by share croppers and of the five over 1000 acres, three were cultivated by owners and two by share croppers.

By 1919 when all the land had been settled the picture of farming changed somewhat. In 1919, 217,765 acres were farmland; in 1924, 206,741 acres were farmland; in 1929, 200,672 acres were farmland, and in 1934, 208,184 acres were farmland. In 1924, 111,283 acres of the land was cropland, of which 84,384 was harvested leaving 26,899 acres idle. In 1929 of the 105,283 acres of cropland, 68,374 was harvested leaving 36,919 acres idle, and in 1934, of the 108,386 acres of cropland, 82,610 acres were harvested, leaving 26,776 acres idle. It has always been necessary to rotate crops and leave part of the crop land idle each year to build up the fertility of the soil.

43,948 acres of land was in pasture in 1924, 68,374 in 1929 and 82,610 in 1934. In 1924, 26,320 acres of the 43,948 was plowable, 10,171 acres was woodland and 7,457 acres was ordinary pastureland. That same year there was 28,954 acres of woodland and 22,556 acres of other land not suitable for pasture or cultivation.

In 1929, of the 68,374 acres of pasture land, 20,826 was plowable, 16,390 was woodland, and 7,105 acres, ordinary pastureland and 22,162 acres of other land which was neither usable for pasture nor cultivation.

In 1934 of the 52,895 acres of pastureland, 17,141 acres were plowable, 10,141 were woodland and 17,589 acres ordinary pastureland. There was also 28,850 acres of woodland and 18,053 of other land not suitable for pasture nor cultivation.

Of the 208,184 acres of farms in Union County in 1930, 58.2% were cultivated by the owner, 3.5% by a paid manager, 3.7% by a renter and 34.6% by a share cropper. On 22% of the farms the renter or share cropper was related to the owner. The average value of a Union County farm in 1930 was \$5,063: \$3,308 land value, \$1,755 value of buildings and \$1,000 value of dwelling. These values are higher than those in the surrounding counties with the exception of Jackson and Alexander counties.

In 1930, 35.1% of the farmland in Union County was mortgaged. The average debt was \$1,693 or about one-fourth the value of the farm. The mortgages averaged \$15 per acre. An average interest rate of 6.9% was paid and an average of 75 cents per acre tax was paid in 1929.

In 1930 there were 1,222 farmers owning automobiles, 286 owning motor trucks and 337 owning tractors.

In 1929, 14.2% of the land in Union County produced corn, 4.8% produced winter wheat, 1.3% produced spring grains, 12.3% produced hay, and 13.1% produced other crops. 29.6% of the farmland was pastureland and 24.7% was idle, fallow or failed to

produce. The percentage of failure was higher than usual in 1929 because of weather conditions.

The following table shows:

Ten-Year Average Crop Yields (1924-1933) and Crop Yield Index

Corn, bushel, per acre	30.0
Oats, bushel, per acre	25.6
Winter Wheat, bushel, per acre	15.2
Spring Wheat, bushel, per acre	15.0
Barley, bushel, per acre	29.0
Rye, bushel, per acre	10.9
Soybeans, bushel, per acre	12.4
Tame hay, bushel, per acre	1.13
* Crop yield index	87.0%

The crop yield index means that Union County produced 13% less than the average crop yield for the State of Illinois.

The following table shows: Percentage of Farms of Specified Types in Union County in 1929:

General 41.4; Cash Grain 5.3; Crop Specialty 3.1; Fruit 12.3; Truck 11.0; Dairy 7.1; Animal Specialty 3.7; Poultry .7; Self-sufficing 11.5; part time 3.4; others .5.

Between the years 1924 and 1934 there was an acreage of 25,160 acres of corn raised in Union County; 7,678 acres of winter wheat; 2 acres of spring wheat; 15 acres of barley; 2400 acres of oats; 23,770 acres of tame hay; 454 acres of soybeans; 1,184 of alfalfa and 735 acres of sweet clover seeded.

During the same period there was an average of 10,137 cattle on the farms of Union County; 4,969 milk cows; 15,715 hogs; 1,601 sheep and 6,173 mules. Livestock production in the County in 1929 were: gallons of milk, 1,903,898 with 117,838 gallons sold, 2,258 gallons of cream sold, and 414,513 pounds of cream sold as butterfat. The total value of dairy products sold was \$213,188. Poultry products were 160,113 chickens raised and 76,028 sold; 482,399 dozens of eggs produced and 303,271 dozens of eggs sold. Chickens and eggs produced were valued at \$266,365, and \$150,300 worth of them were sold. 32,859 baby chicks were bought from hatcheries in 1929. 7,274 pounds of wool and 7,860 pounds of honey were produced the same year.

Commodity prices in 1934 were: apples, per bushel, \$1.33; barley, 66½c per bushel; beef cattle, \$5.10 per 100 pounds; butterfat, 22½c per pound; chickens, 11½c per pound; red clover seed, \$8.57 per bushel; corn, 58c per bushel; eggs, 17.1c per dozen; hay, \$11.58 per ton; hogs, \$4.38 per 100 pounds; horses, \$86.30 per head; lambs, \$6.66 per 100 pounds; milk cows, \$35.17 per head; oats, 39c per bushel; potatoes, \$1.00 per bushel; rye, 65c per bushel; sheep, \$2.88 per 100 pounds; soybeans, \$1.00 per bushel; veal calves, \$5.46 per 100 pounds; wheat, 85c per bushel, and wool, 21c per pound.

The ten year crop yield average for 1924-1933 in Union County was 30 bushels of corn per acre; 25.6 bushels per acre;

15.2 bushels of winter wheat per acre; 15 bushels of spring wheat per acre; 29 bushels of barley per acre; 10.9 bushels of rye per acre; 12.4 bushels of soybeans per acre, and 1.13 tons of hay per acre.

The following statistics compiled by the State Board of Agriculture show the following facts to have been true in this county in 1880: 19,941 acres in the county produced 698,256 bushels of corn; 26,081 acres produced 287,999 bushels of wheat; 102 acres produced 643 bushels of spring wheat; 4,056 acres produced 51,927 bushels of oats; 1,825 acres produced 1,214 tons of Timothy hay; 4,046 acres produced 5,265 tons of clover hay; 3,800 acres produced 149,591 bushels of apples; 543 acres produced 48,690 bushels of peaches; 142 acres produced 3,904 bushels of pears; 2,573 acres of other fruits and berries produced \$56,040 worth of products.

At that time there were 4,164 acres in the county in pasture, 31,865 acres in woodland and 3,216 acres uncultivated. There were 475 acres in cities and towns.

In 1880 there were 661 fat sheep sold for \$342; 182 killed by dogs and 9,643 pounds of wool sold. There were 1,899 cows in the county and 42,169 pounds of butter were sold; 1100 gallons of cream and 5,125 gallons of milk were sold. 951 fat cattle were sold and 2,721 fat hogs sold. 2,187 hogs died of the cholera that year.

Fruit growing, while it comprizes only 12.3% of the farming in the county is one of its leading industries. Union County leads the state in the production of peaches saving 312,000 peach trees in 1938 compared to 307,000 in Marion and Jefferson counties combined. Illinois ranks as one of the leading fruit states in the United States.

The first shipment of peaches from this county to the northern markets were so superior that they attracted great attention, both to the fruit and to the section where they were produced. As a natural consequence, the hill lands of Union County rapidly rose in public estimation and price. Men of experience and men of inexperience came here and engaged in the raising of fruit. Horticultural societies were formed, the mails brought newspapers and agricultural periodicals, and the greatest interest was manifested in the new enterprise. The small and poor seedling apples were quickly superseded by the improved kinds and every department of fruit culture made rapid progress.

In 1858, the shipments of fruit to Chicago began to assume importance. The earliest fruit grower on the Cobden range was George Snyder who came there in 1857. He purchased land one mile north of the Cobden station and planted apple, pear and peach trees as soon as he had cleared away the forest. Allen Bainbridge, who lived on Bell Hill was another prominent fruit grower from 1850 to 1860. E. N. Clark and G. H. Baker came in 1858 to establish fruit farms. Benjamin Vancil started the first nursery for supplying trees of improved variety and later James Bell, A. M.

Lawner, J. A. Carpenter & Co. also had nurseries.

In 1866 it became necessary to run special trains daily to carry the fruit to Chicago from this section. About that time and later George Snyder, J. J. Keith, Jacob Rendleman and H. C. Freeman were leading fruit growers.

In 1860 the first strawberries were shipped to Chicago. By 1867 the strawberry crop demanded a fast train each day to get the berries to the market early the next morning in Chicago. Leading strawberry growers in the early day of the strawberry in Union County were Parker Earle, A. D. Finch, E. Babcock, J. W. Fuller, S. D. Casper, Caleb Miller, D. H. Rendleman, J. G. Page, S. Martin and F. A. Childs. Parker Earle later moved to Crystal Springs, Miss., where he established a vegetable area similar to that of Union County.

Parker Earle invented the first refrigeration for shipping berries. It consisted of a large crate with a compartment for ice around the boxes of berries. By 1880 the refrigerator car had been developed. By 1883 cooling houses were built at shipping points. The cooling house in Anna was built by P. Earle and Sons and the one in Cobden by the Refrigerator and Shipping Company.

Early in the history of fruit growing "The Cobden Fruit Grower's Association," also known as "The People's Line" was organized to facilitate the cheap transportation and delivery of fruit. Members of this organization were given the same rate for one case or bushel of fruit that was charged for a carload. Parker Earle, Col. Peebles, James Bell and a Mr. Spaulding organized this shipper's association which was one of the first organized in the United States. The same organization exists today (1940). It was a co-operative shipping association.

Tomatoes were first raised in the county by David Gow at Cobden in 1858. Later Willis Lamer, E. N. Clark, J. T. Whelpley, J. Metz, Green and Venerable, A. R. Buckingham and A. H. Chapman became large tomato growers.

Horace Eastman began the production of watermelons and cantaloupes in 1870. I. C. Piersol, E. G. Robinson, J. A. Noyes, Asa Harmon and J. B. Miller became the leading melon farmers at Anna and G. H. Baker at Cobden.

Rhubarb, asparagus, spinach and sweet potatoes soon took their places as important products shipped from Union County. Amos Poole, M. A. Benham, A. Buck and E. Leming and Co. began the asparagus raising and A. Poole was the first rhubarb shipper.

Union County is also a large producer of truck farming products, although only 11% of our farmers are engaged in this type of farming.

CHAPTER XXIV

THE DRAINAGE DISTRICT. THE FARM BUREAU

As the use of land increased in Union County and good land became less and less available, new methods of providing for more and better crops were improvised. In the "Bottoms" three drainage districts were organized to reclaim the land that was swampy and to drain the numerous small lakes which existed there.

The first attempt which was made to organize the citizens of this area to carry out the above project failed and was superseded by another organization. The second time the project was organized, 1913 to 1916, the plans were carried through.

Three drainage districts were established, Preston, Clear Creek and Miller Pond. Directors of each district were elected by the land owner. Each land owner had so many votes per forty acres so that a man owning 400 acres was allowed ten times as many votes as a man owning 40 acres. Preston district which comprised 8,806.18 acres of land elected Mr. Tom Rixleben, Mr. Will J. Rendleman and Mr. Harry Verble, directors. Clear Creek comprising 17,313 acres, elected Mr. Dan Davie, Mr. James Reynolds and Mr. Russell Corlis, directors, and Mill Pond which comprised 4200 acres elected Mr. Ed Karraker, Mr. Henry Sifford and Mr. John Lingle directors. The citizens then petitioned the court to recognize these men as duly authorized commissioners to represent the land owners of their respective districts in all business transactions.

Part of the minutes of the meeting petitioning the court were as follows: "The lands aforementioned, lying within the boundaries and comprising the territory hereinafter mentioned and described, are exceedingly fertile and productive in character and thereby are well adapted to all purposes of agriculture which can be employed and utilized in this latitude and locality, nevertheless, they are of the character and description known as 'bottom' lands, are of generally low elevation and be adjacent to the Big Muddy and Mississippi Rivers, in consequence of which they, to a large extent, are subject to overflow and inundation from said streams in time of flood, by reason of which their tillage in their natural unprotected state is rendered precarious and cannot be undertaken and presented with safety or assurances of ability to mature and garner crops grown therein. Moreover, a large portion of said lands are swampy, covered by small lakes and ponds in which the surplus water from floods and surface water from rains and melting snow and ice collects and remains standing and stagnant during the greater or less portion of every year, whereby is produced noxious weeds and rank vegetation, which in decaying, causes vile and noxious vapors, mosquitos and other poisonous and disease bearing insects also breed and thrive because of stagnant and noxious vegetation. By reason of all which the lands require a combined system of drainage and protection from overflow, which, as the petitioners believe and

allege, can be accomplished within the limits of reasonable cost and expenses.

After the districts were set up, taxes of approximately twenty-two dollars per acre were levied to carry on the project. This money was to be paid in partial payments over a period of several years.

An engineer was then employed to survey the territory and make plans for ditches and levees. Then the work was completed. By this means approximately 30,000 acres of land was reclaimed for use in agriculture.

The bonds have been retired and the project has been successful in a way but the ditches have not been maintained as was originally planned and in many places they have been filled by soil erosion and growth of brush until now there is need for another project in oil reclamation.

The Federal government made an appropriation in 1934 of \$300,000 for the repair of the back levee along the Mississippi in Preston and Clear Creek Districts but so far the directors have not petitioned the government for the use of the money and if this is not done within a definite period the money will revert to the treasury.

Some of the farmers were forced to sell their land in order to meet the cost of the drainage project but in most instances this was due to the fact that the land was heavily encumbered before the assessment for drainage was made.

Three destructive floods occurred, 1922, 1925, and 1927, which broke the levee and did much damage to the land. Much sipe water soaks through under the levee when the river is high which still prevents the use of some of the land.

The present commissioners of the district are: Preston, Mr. Tom Rixleben, Mr. W. J. Rendleman and Mr. Ralph M. Springs; Clear Creek: Mr. Dan Davie, Mr. James Reynolds, and Mr. Russell Corlis. Mr. John Lingle is the secretary of these two districts. The commissioners of Miller Pond district are Mr. Edwin Lingle, Mr. Ed Karraker and Mr. A. M. Wilson and Mr. Perl Zwahlen is secretary.

In 1917 the Farm Bureau was organized to help the farmer take advantage of the benefits in education and other constructive projects carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture through the University of Illinois. Part of the expenses of the bureau was to be paid by the Department of Agriculture and the remainder the fees collected for membership in the county. Extension work was put into the county with the understanding that a farm adviser would be appointed.

The first meeting of a temporary organization was held October 19, 1917. It was known as the Union County Improvement Association and the officers elected were: Charles Ware, president; Claude Rich, vice-president; L. G. Richardson, secretary and Rooney Dillow, treasurer.

The first meeting of the permanent and present organization was held March 1, 1918. This organization became known as the Farm Bureau of Union County. The officers elected were: A. A. Fasig, president; Claude Rich, vice-president; L. G. Richardson, secretary; and Clyde Harris, treasurer; with C. F. Keist, E. B. Walton, O. J. Penninger, L. L. Casper and W. W. Davie serving on the executive committee.

The present board is made up of Ernest Vincent, president; Ralph Williams, vice-president; Charles Eddleman, secretary and treasurer, and Ray Guthrie, Ed Wiggs, N. M. Gurley, T. D. Dillow, Ernest Newbold, O. H. Clutts, Mark Otrich, Elbert Miller, D. L. Miller and Ike Knight serving as directors.

The first farm adviser, Mr. C. E. Durst came to Union County early in 1920. In June, 1920, he was succeeded by Mr. Doerschuk, who remained until February 15, 1923. Mr. E. A. Bierbaum, the present adviser worked with Mr. Doerschuk as assistant adviser in 1921. Mr. Foote became adviser in February, 1923 and was followed by Mr. Fager in April, 1925. He was followed by Mr. Brock, June 4, 1927 and in 1929 Mr. Bierbaum returned, this time as adviser and has remained since that time.

The Farm Bureau was primarily organized as a farm organization to sponsor agriculture extension work in the county but since the time of organization it has taken under its supervision other activities. The Farm Bureau now acts as liason between the activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association. From year to year new activities have developed in this organization and have become available to the local unit. Under the educational activities of the I. A. A. comes the Information and Publicity Department, which keeps the membership informed by means of I. A. A. records and news releases. This was established in 1919. Next comes the Corporate Secretary who is responsible for the corporate records of the I. A. A. and affiliates. Under the Corporate Secretary comes the Department of Safety, established in 1935 to encourage farm, home and highway safety, and the Department of Soil Improvement, established in 1937 to encourage and develop soil building, and the Department of Office Management which supervises 300 employees.

The third department of the I. A. A. is the Treasury which is responsible for the funds of the I. A. A. and nine affiliates. Within the department is the Assistant Treasurer whose responsibility is to supervise all investments for the I. A. A. and affiliates, established in 1935. Next comes the comptroller, which supervises budgets and accounting for the I. A. A. and affiliates. This was established in 1927 when the organization had developed into a large corporation.

The fifth department is that of Field Secretary which maintains organization relations with farm bureaus and affiliates. Within this department are the department of organization, established in 1919 to assist with membership acquisition and maintenance; the department of young people's activities, established in 1936 to develop

future leadership; the department of grain marketing, established in 1920 to develop cooperative grain marketing; the department of produce of cream marketing, established in 1921 to develop crop produce and cream marketing; the department of livestock marketing established in 1920 to develop cooperative livestock marketing; the department of fruit and vegetable marketing, established in 1921 to develop cooperative fruit and vegetable marketing; the department of milk marketing, established in 1920 to develop cooperative milk marketing.

The sixth department of the I. A. A. is the Field Service established in 1937 to assist county Farm Bureaus with special projects. Next comes the Department of General Counsel established in 1921 as legal adviser. Under the Department of General Counsel comes the Legal Department, established in 1919 to give legal service to the organization and its affiliates, and the Transportation Department, established in 1919, which oversees transportation and utility matters.

The Taxation and Statistics Department, established in 1921, handles tax problems and economic studies.

Organizations which have become corporations growing out of I. A. A. activities are the Illinois Agricultural Service Company, which provides management service for affiliated companies responsible to the respective boards of directors including: (1) The Illinois Farm Supply Company, established in 1927, which serves 138 farm cooperatives and paid dividends of \$1,418,800 in 1938; (2) the Illinois Farm Bureau Service Association, established in 1924, which serves 87 county Farm Bureaus and paid dividends of \$62,000 in 1938; (3) the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association, established in 1924 which provided 470 audits at cost for 353 cooperatives in 1938; (4) the Illinois Grain Corporation, established in 1930, a statewide marketing cooperative for local elevators; (5) the Illinois Producer's Creameries established in 1930, having nine member-creameries which produced 7,000,000 pounds of butter in 1938; (6) the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, a statewide agency for cooperative livestock marketing, established in 1931; (7) the Country Life Insurance Company established in 1928 which is a company having 83,000 policies with a value of \$133,000,000 in force; (8) the Illinois Agricultural Holding Company which holds all capital stock of the Country Life Insurance Company; (9) the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company which has 80,000 policies of auto employer's liability, accident and 4-H Calf Club; (10) the Farmer's Mutual Reinsurance Company which has in force \$231,000,000 worth of fire, wind and hail insurance policies.

A second affiliated organization is the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange established in 1921. Through this fruits and vegetables were marketed in 18 states and Canada during 1938. Another agency is the Illinois Milk Producer's Association with 23 members doing cooperative marketing of \$3,700,000 worth of milk annually.

Through the Farm Bureau all the above services are avail-

able to its members.

The Farm Bureau also works with the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Administration and the Farm Credit Association, three departments of the Federal government which loans or grants money to the farmer. The farm security administration will be discussed in a later chapter on Relief in Union County.

Soil Conservation is a large program in this county. It is organized under the Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act passed by the Federal government in 1936 and revised in 1938. Its purpose is (1) to conserve the natural resources of the soil, (2) control production, and (3) help the farmer obtain his fair share of the national income.

The first program of this type was established in 1933 and was known as the corn-hog-wheat program and its purpose was to pay the farmer's benefits for reducing hog and corn production to get rid of surpluses, to stabilize the market and to increase the price. This program was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. The committee which supervised the corn-hog-wheat program were Charles Eddleman, Odie Bridgeman, John Orr, J. R. Montgomery, Guy Johnson and Fred Dillow.

The first committee administering the soil conservation program was J. R. Montgomery, chairman, Dan Davie, vice-chairman and secretary, and L. L. Flamm. The present committee is Dan Davie, chairman, L. L. Flamm, vice-chairman, P. D. Dillow and Elaine Rushing, secretary, treasurer and office manager. This committee distributes the allotments paid by the Federal government to the farmers for conforming to the program of soil conservation.

CHAPTER XXV

THE CITY MARKETS OF COBDEN AND ANNA THE HORSE AND MULE MARKET

As agriculture developed and as new modes of transportation became available, the shipper's association and various civic and farmer groups became interested in developing new modes of marketing produce.

As long as only rail and water transportation was available for shipping, produce was sent to distributing centers such as Chicago, Memphis, New Orleans, etc. Brokers had headquarters in these centers and bought most of the produce which came in to sell to the retailers in various parts of the country. The farmer paid for the packing and shipping of the produce to these centers and frequently when there was a market break the additional loss of these handling charges served a hardship on the farmer.

With the advent of hard roads and trucks the picture of marketing changed.

In Anna, in 1934, a Municipal Market was constructed where the farmers could bring their produce to be sold directly to brokers or other buyers. This project was the result of efforts of the Union County Farm Bureau to provide a place for cooperative marketing. The Anna Chamber of Commerce became interested and donated \$2,000 toward the construction of the market. The City of Anna donated \$500, and \$17,500 was obtained from the Civil Works Administration, making a total of \$19,800. The \$2500 provided most of the material used and the C. W. A. allowance provided for the labor and part of the material.

The following is a report of the committee in charge of the building of the market:

"At a cost of approximately \$20,000, Anna constructed for the farmers of Southern Illinois, a market place that is second to none. The facilities offer to the producer an excellent and orderly method of disposing of his fruits or vegetables in season.

"The market fills a long needed facility," says Mr. J. L. Fuller, one of the older and more experienced fruit growers of the community, "a facility that offers direct selling with car loading and truck loading platforms and a fruit and vegetable shipping association which makes the way of disposing of products varied and many enough to suit the most particular seller or buyer."

With \$3,500 for materials and a substantially larger amount for labor in construction the community offers ideal surroundings for fair dealings between buyer and seller.

Early in the development of the project a small committee of Farm Bureau members met with their Farm Adviser and worked out skeletoned plans for the project but due to lack of ready capital, were not able to have the project put under way with farmer owned capital. When the C. W. A. developed, the project merit-

ed consideration by that administration and with funds from that source, later funds furnished by the Anna Chamber of Commerce, the project was completed and made ready for operation May 15, 1934.

Under the able management of Mr. Woodward, who had twelve years of experience in similar market facilities at Benton Harbor, Michigan, the project has proceeded with surprising success.

The actual operation of the market is under the direction of a market commission consisting of Mr. J. L. Fuller, Mr. P. M. West and Mr. R. L. Shannon.

The Illinois Central Railroad, seeing the advantage of such facilities to the growers of the territory spent some \$8,000 in improving their car loading facilities adjacent to the market.

In short, the market offers ideal opportunity to all fruit and vegetable growers of Southern Illinois to dispose of produce on an F. O. B. basis.

The market employs a market master and checker. The local farmer is charged 10c per load for what he sells in the market. If a man comes from another state to sell his produce he is charged one dollar per load.

Several brokers and buyers pay \$50.00 per year for stalls where they operate their business and day buyers pay \$1.00 per day for the use of the market facilities.

In cooperation with the market, the City of Anna passed an ordinance prohibiting house to house peddling so that all produce can be sold thru the regular market channels.

The project has been self-supporting and a small surplus has been accumulated.

The Cobden market, called the People's Fruit and Vegetable Shipper's Association was built by the shippers of Cobden and donations solicited from other residents.

This market was built at a cost of \$10,000 in 1935. It is maintained for approximately \$150 per year. It serves the same purpose that the Anna market serves.

Mr. Melvin Caraker is manager of the People's Fruit and Vegetable Shipper's Association and Mr. Frank A. Rendleman is manager of the market. They work together at the market. Fees are charged if the market sells produce for the farmer but any farmer is allowed to sell his own produce there free of charge.

These markets in strawberry and peach marketing seasons are interesting spectacles. Almost any market day through the summer finds them busy but these two seasons find them especially so. Both towns are over-run with trucks at these times which bear license plates from practically every state in the United States.

Another interesting market in Union County is the W. H. Bishop Horse and Mule Auction. This market is not the result of the expansion of horse and mule raising in the county but it could well be the cause of the development of the industry especially

since so much of the Union County land is more adapted to pasture than to crop raising.

The Bishop Auction is rather, the result of the long experience Mr. W. H. Bishop has had in the marketing of horses and mules. He felt that such an enterprise would be a paying business so he invested his own capital of several thousand dollars in the equipment to run this market. He began in 1933 with one barn where he carried on a retail business in horses and mules. By 1939 he had added two retail barns and the large building housing the horse and mule auction, the office and lunch room. This building is air conditioned, modern and convenient in every respect.

This is the largest industry in Union County owned and operated by one individual.

Every Tuesday buyers from all parts of the country assemble to bid on the horses and mules led into the auction ring. Animals are brought from all parts of the country to be sold here. There is established fees for the selling of each animal and regular fees are charged for keeping animals to be sold.

Assisting Mr. Bishop in his business are his brothers, John and Noble Bishop, his sister, Mrs. Mamie Biggs and his nephew, Luther Davis, Jr. Mr. Harry C. Kearney is the auctioneer.

CHAPTER XXVI

THE FORESTS OF UNION COUNTY THE REFORESTATION PROGRAM

Like all other parts of the United States when dense forests prevailed when the white man settled, our trees were cut and stumps pulled out so that we are no longer a heavily wooded area.

In the beginning the trees were cut and small spaces cleared to build homes and make available enough land to grow the crops necessary for family life. As population increased more land was cleared. Rail fences were built and later plank roads.

With the coming of the railroad the timber industry grew for two reasons, first the railroad provided a means of shipping the logs away and second the trains burned wood for fuel and used wooden ties and rails, that is a wooden rail with a piece of steel nailed to it, for a number of years. Large tracts of forest land were bought for the purpose of supplying this demand.

For many years the packages in which our produce was shipped away were made of native wood but now we have only two package manufacturers operating.

During the 1920's timber sold at a high market price so that during that time much timber was cut. At one time as many as as thirty-two saw mills operated in the county.

In 1929 the price of lumber was reduced to such an extent that the timber industry has been greatly reduced.

It is the one large industry in the country which employed nearly 500 people in the 1920's which now employs less than 100 people.

Aside from the people regularly employed in the various occupations connected with timber, most farmers spent their winters cleaning woodlands and selling logs and cord wood. As soon as crops were gathered the hired men were put to work cutting wood and the farmer had an income from his wood of from fifty to five hundred or more dollars. Since this form of occupation has practically disappeared in the county, many farmers do not employ labor during the winter months.

While our early homes were built of native wood and saw mills sold their products straight to the consumer in early days, that type of industry has disappeared. We now have our lumber companies which are jobbers. They buy the finished product from the manufacturer and sell to the builder. The same change has taken place in the fruit package industry. All but two of our fruit package dealers are now jobbers, buying their packages from manufacturers and selling to the farmer. More paper packages than were formerly used are now in use.

In order to prevent the promiscuous misuse of the forests and to conserve the young trees and to preserve forests in general the federal government purchased land and established forest preserves.

The United States Department of Agriculture gives the fol-

lowing information regarding the work of the United States Forest Service:

"Forest depletion, which went on in the United States practically unchecked for more than one hundred years received its first real curb at the turn of the twentieth century.

"The need for a conservation policy had been felt for a long time, but it was not until increasing demands of a rapidly expanding civilization sharply accelerated the rate of forest use—and misuse—and emphasized this need tremendously that public opinion called for Federal action to halt the destruction of the forest resources.

"It was apparent that things were happening to the forests. They were being logged without thought of future timber requirements; uncontrolled fires and excessive cutting were destroying the remaining timber, preventing natural reproduction of trees, and stripping important watersheds of their protective covering. In short, it was clear that the public itself, through its Federal Government should take steps toward the proper management of areas of greatest influence upon public welfare and exert every effort toward extension of sound principles to forest management and use.

"At this time also, it was evident that a great advance had been made in the development of scientific forestry. Public spirited citizens wished to apply this new knowledge in order to restore and maintain the usefulness of the country's forest lands.

"During the 15 years, beginning with 1890, the trend toward public forestry moved swiftly, culminating in 1905 with the creation of the United States Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. The forest reserves, as national forests were then called—areas withdrawn from the remaining timbered regions of the western public domain—were placed under the management of the Forest Service.

"The Secretary of Agriculture at that time commissioned the Forest Service so to manage these Federal properties that they would provide the greatest good to the greatest number of people 'in the long run.' This cardinal principle has been steadily adhered to in the administration through the years.

"Forestry, as applied by the Forest Service, is concerned with the perpetuation and development of forests that they may continue their many benefits to mankind—furnishing wood and other products for man's use; preventing erosion of soil and regulating stream flow and water supply for irrigation; for power, for domestic use, and for control of floods; harboring wildlife; providing abundant opportunity for outdoor recreation. All these contribute to to what is perhaps most important of all—steady, gainful employment for a sizeable portion of the country's population, resulting in stabilized communities.

"Instead of being handled under scientific methods as a crop, timber is often 'mined.' When forestry is practiced in timberland management, the mature trees are used as 'earned interest,' while

younger growing trees are left intact as the 'capital stock.' The economic and soil-protective values represented by a forest in a healthy growing condition are thus permanently maintained.

Since 1905 the area of the national forest system has more than doubled and has been extended to the Lake States, and the East and South. Equally important to placing this increased area under intensive protection and administration, is the work of the Forest Service in cooperation with States and private timberland owners in the operations of forestry, range management, and wood utilization; and the provision of employment on a large scale in times of economic depression.

"There still remains a vast amount of forestry work to be done in addition to managing the National forests already established. Recent studies indicate that more than 200,000,000 acres of timberland are so depleted, or so located, or of such value for public service that private management reasonably cannot be expected to meet the requirement of public interest therein, at least not without undue subsidy. Public acquisition and management of these lands, therefore, appears to be the most feasible course. A fair share of this job for the Federal Government, considering the financial ability of the states, appears to be a little more than half of the entire job.

"Moreover, it becomes increasingly clear that Federal aid to State and private forest owners, and perhaps some degree of regulation, are needed to meet adequately, the interest of the nation as a whole in the management of other forest lands as well.

"Throughout the forest areas there is a large task of making the forests contribute more fully to the solution of the problem of rural poverty and to the development and maintenance of a satisfying rural culture. Integration of forest work with part-time farming to provide an adequate livelihood for people living on the small farms of the forest regions is an example of this type of adjustment.

"In summary, the work of the Forest Service is directed toward determining and apply measures for making our woodlands and related wild lands contribute in fullest degree to the lives of our people and to the solution of various national problems."

CHAPTER XXVII

THE SHAWNEE PURCHASE—THE C. C. C. CAMP

The Shawnee Purchase which now includes what was formerly known as the Illini and Shawnee Purchases was forest land purchased under the Clark McNary Act which provides for the purchase of lands for watershed protection primarily and for the preservation of natural and timber resources. The land was also purchased in 1933 for the purpose of making use of the recreational possibilities, wild life and timber possibilities. It includes most of the hill land in Jackson, Union, Alexander, Massac, Hardin, Pope, Johnson and Saline counties. It comprises a total of about 794,900 acres.

In Union County the Shawnee Purchase includes the high hills in the north and west parts of the county.

In acquisition of large blocks of timberland small acreage which is suitable for cultivation or timberland is often acquired. This causes the government to accumulate a problem of providing for the former tenants of such land. In most instances the tenant is glad to sell to the government so he may move nearer to a hard road or a town. However, about twenty tenants have remained on the land in Union county.

These people come under the rehabilitation program of the Department of Agriculture. They are given tenure permits and where the land is good enough pay an annual rental of one to three dollars and fifty cents. Rent of the buildings amounts to about ten dollars per year and all buildings remaining on the land are repaired and put into a usable condition. If persons are attempting to remain on land which is too poor for cultivation, they are encouraged to move to a better location. If the land is too poor to yield a livelihood the tenants are assisted by the government until they have moved to better ground. The tenants are required to work under a crop rotation plan.

As soon as the land became the property of the government, foresters examined the timber marking trees suitable for timber now, and planting new trees of short leaf pine, tulip poplar and black walnut.

The shortest rotation timber crop production is black locust fence posts which requires a growing period of seven or eight years. Next comes pulpwood and next soft timber which requires thirty or thirty-five years to mature.

As soon as the trees are inspected and the amount of salable timber ascertained, a sale is advertised and individuals make purchases of this timber. The one who purchases it is required to use a method of selective logging, that is, he is allowed only to cut trees that are marked and they must be felled in such a way that younger trees around them are protected.

Since government land is not taxable, it has been agreed that the county shall receive 25 percent of all revenues derived from the sale of materials produced on forest preserves which are

given to the state to be distributed to the county.

The Forest Service also maintains a fire protection program. Approximately thirty or forty guards are employed part time especially during the fire season of September to November and February to April fifteenth. Towermen are employed during all seasons to man the towers which overlook the forest area. A central dispatcher is kept on duty to relay messages from the tower men to fire fighters.

The reforestation program is supposed to eventually restore the land to a point where the timber industry can be revived and continued.

Natural resources in this area are also protected and leases are made to prospectors for oil, silica, fluorspar and other minerals, also for gravel deposits.

The land was purchased under the emergency relief program and for this reason, fourteen Civilian Conservation Corps Camps were established in the area in order to give employment to a large number of young men and also to utilize the available labor in carrying on the reforestation program.

There were three types of camps in the area, soil conservation, forest service and state forest preserve. The state and federal government cooperated in their program.

Each camp had a quota of 200 men with a supervisory force of eight men. The supervisory force was composed of a camp superintendent, a forester, three foremen, a chief mechanic, an engineer and a truck trail locator.

Five rangers, members of the permanent forest service set-up were assigned to each camp. There was also a military force in each camp for the purpose of maintaining order. This consisted of two officers from the regular army or the reserves.

These C. C. C. Camps provided labor for soil erosion projects, for fire fighting and for road and other construction projects in the forest preserve.

Three large recreation facilities were developed, Giant City, Camp Dixon Springs and a picnic ground near Robbs, Illinois.

After the C. C. C. Camps were diminished, the W. P. A. completed the work that had been started. There are now only five camps in the whole Shawnee Purchase area and only one of these is in Union County.

One development carried on by the C. C. C. Camp in cooperation with the state forest preserve was the building of a nursery where young trees are grown. These trees have been used by various programs in the state, such as highway landscaping, reforestation of forest areas, and sale to private concerns.

One of the largest projects attempted by this program is the Crab Orchard Lake Project in Williamson County, Union County's neighbor. This project is planned as a flood control measure and will affect Union County inasmuch as the northern part of the

county is a watershed and some of our creeks which overflow each spring causing much damage to our crops will be protected by the large reservoir.

The permanent improvements made by the C. C. C. labor in Union County are landscaped areas in the State Forest Preserve, the building of the forest service headquarters in what was formerly the Jonesboro fairground and the Lodge and picnic grounds at Giant City which is partly in Union County. The roads of these spots were also built by C. C. C. labor.

CHAPTER XXVIII

MANUFACTURING AFTER THE CIVIL WAR

Manufacturing in Union County had been moved from the homes to small individually owned concerns by the time the Civil War was over. During the following forty years an even greater change took place. Building was one of the leading industries so that saw mills, brick kilns, etc., came into being.

By this time flour was manufactured by steam and roller mills and lime was manufactured from our large limestone deposits. To take care of the barrelling of lime and flour, a cooperage plant was in operation.

In 1856 David Davie and Daniel Goodman were operating the largest and most extensive mills in this part of the state, The Flora Temple mills. This mill changed hands several times during the ensuing years. Other mills were in operation during this period which manufactured less than 100 barrels of flour per day.

In 1856, Jessie Lentz and James DeWitt built an extensive wagon, plow and repair shop in Anna where they manufactured and repaired wagons, plows and farm implements. Later on the Wiloughby-Seger wagon and repair shop was in business, also the Stokes Company. Since horses were used for farm work these were among the leading businesses of the county. In 1879, J. W. Dandridge started a saddle and harness factory here. These businesses were of great importance in the community until the decade following 1910 when motor driven vehicles replaced the older types of conveyances, etc.

R. B. Stinson carried on an extensive barrel factory near the railroad into Anna where he employed 30 men and manufactured 50,000 barrels per year and other packages for shipping fruit and vegetables. Later names connected with box factories were F. P. Anderson and James Wood. At present three such factories are operating in the county, the Randall L. Lawrence Box Factory in Cobden; the H. A. DuBois Box Mill in Cobden, and the Fruit Growers Package Company in Jonesboro.

The firm of Finch and Shick manufactured lime for commercial purposes manufacturing as much as 300 barrels per day. In 1879 Hunsaker and Richardson, Edwards and Carmack and J. E. Lufkin all had lime kilns.

In 1859, the Kirkpatrick Brothers had a pottery where they manufactured all kinds of stoneware, tiles, vases, pottery and fire brick. There has never been a pottery in Union County since the death of W. Kirkpatrick who was an artist in this line of work. No person sufficiently skilled in this art to carry on the work has come to the locality since that pottery has gone out of existence.

M. M. Henderson and Son began a cotton gin in 1866 but there was not sufficient need for this plant to enable it to stay in business so it was later changed to a planing mill.

From 1865 to 1875, F. A. Childs and Bro. had a drain tile factory in operation.

Unlike today with our large packing house centers, the local supply of meat was killed and cured within the community. Since the Anna State Hospital was located in Union County, the demand for meat was large and the largest dealer in this industry was M. V. Ussery. During the year July 1881 to July 1882, he slaughtered 642 beeves, 156 sheep and 56 hogs and purchased 150 dressed hogs which he resold. He sold 32,000 pounds of hides from these animals.

While the same general industries, namely agriculture and its subsidiary enterprises still exist since 1900, many changes in manufacturing have come into being.

With the use of more machinery and less hand work in manufacturing, most of these industries have become concentrated into industrial centers and finished products shipped into Union County to be sold.

The Green Brick Yard was probably the last industry of its kind in the community and it was discontinued because they could not manufacture their products cheaply enough to compete with larger manufacturers.

As mentioned before, manufacturers of fruit packages have become jobbers or retailers buying their stock from manufacturers in other centers.

Packing companies have moved to larger places and meat is distributed to local dealers by these large companies.

Clothing is bought in industrial centers by our retail merchants and the same is true of manufactured foods.

The 1900 tax lists show that 139 persons were taxed as manufacturers of various products. Of these only five, the Defiance Box Co., W. P. Messler & Co., Bruchhauser Bros., T. A. Carlile, and the St. Louis Stone and Lime Co., valued their machinery at over \$1,000.

Modern manufacturing has shown another change also, that of individual ownership to ownership by corporations or companies.

The 1939 tax list shows that the small manufacturer has completely disappeared in the county and only six manufactures whose personal property is assessed at from \$2,000 to \$35,500. These are the Anna Quarries, the Fruit Growers Package Company of Jonesboro, The Fruit Growers Package Co. of Anna, the International Shoe Company, the Phoenix Flour Mills and the Atlas Powder Company.

The Anna Quarries has grown to large proportions since the beginning of the better road program in Illinois. It manufactures crushed rock, lime and building stone made from a very high grade of limestone of which there is a large deposit where the plant is located.

While there were several mills in the county in the past, the only one remaining is the Phoenix Flour Mills. It is interesting to consider that much flour and feed is shipped into Union County

for consumption from mills as far away as Minneapolis and Kansas City.

The Atlas Powder Company is located in the northwest part of the county near Wolf Lake. It is located in this spot because of its isolation rather than any other reason. It manufactures explosives used mainly in mining and all materials used in its products are shipped into the plant to be mixed. None are produced locally. Most of the people of the village of Wolf Lake earn a livelihood at this plant and its employees are probably the highest paid people in the county due to the hazards of the work and the skill necessary to produce the powder, etc.

The International Shoe Company is located in Anna, Illinois. It was placed here when the community raised funds to provide a building for the company. Five hundred people are employed here and few of them work less than eleven months each year. The salaries are in keeping with those of other such industries but it can be generally stated that each of the five hundred employees earns a living wage which is in keeping with the general standard of living of the county. During 1940 an addition to the factory is to be completed which will employ an additional 150 persons.

During the World War period kaolin was taken from the Mt. Glen area in large quantities and shipped to users in other parts of the country. Since that time a small amount of clay has been shipped away but now plans are complete for a kaolin mill which will refine the clay which will in turn be sold to manufacturers of rubber tires, pottery, stoneware, whitewash, high grade tile, paper filling and coating, linoleum, oil cloth, paint of all kinds, cement, fire bricks, foundries, steel manufacturing, asbestos, enameling, and other clay products. Large deposits of the highest grade of kaolin clay are available in this area and the company expects to install a \$75,000 plant which will employ about fifty people.

In 1939 the Vulcan Heel Co. put a factory in Anna which employs an average of seventy-five persons annually in much the same manner the International Shoe Company employs its help.

There are still natural resources in the county which are not in use such as silica, fluorspar, possibly oil and many building materials.

CHAPTER XXIX

THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN UNION COUNTY

The early development of schools has been discussed in a previous chapter.

There is no record available in Union County showing just when public schools became prevalent in the County. The "Jonesboro Gazette" published an article advocating improving public schools in 1850 but it is definitely known that private schools and subscription schools were in existence even after 1900.

In 1866, 53 teacher's certificates were recorded in the County records. They were for Sarilda Houser, D. E. Gallegly, Mary A. Anderson, William G. Kiser, Elizabeth F. Sams, John A. Treese, Solomon R. Turney, John Mowery, Amanda McElfresh, William C. Lence, Samantha Rich, Francis Marion Reed, James P. Baggott, W. C. Moreland, Thomas W. Ferrii, Thomas J. Plater, Luella Barlow, Olive Love, L. T. Linnell, E. Caveness, John W. Tracy, Hezekiah A. Jones, W. S. Day, P. S. Vancil, Albert C. Rossiter, Thomas L. Bailey, Wilson Brown, Kate King, Lafayette Corgan, Edward Lipe, Benjamin Babcock, O. P. Hill, Came Mitchell, Maggie E. Doyle, W. P. Jones, John H. Horine, Augusta E. Swain, Eva Kratzinger, C. W. Collins, Ellen E. Dodson, John S. Millikin, Maggie Clark, Laura Walker, John F. Little, P. M. Hagler, George B. Boomer, James B. Roberts, Lecher Lott, George Barringer, Elijah Miller, R. T. Rines, E. P. Harris and Joseph A. Coker.

These people were listed as being natives of almost all parts of the United States so that the school children of Union County were getting a varied type of culture.

The earliest annual school report available, that of the school year 1886 and 1887 showed that 6645 children in the county between the ages of six and twenty-one, 5492 were enrolled in public schools. There were 70 ungraded schools and 8 graded schools at that time and 131 teachers. There were two brick school building, 65 frame buildings and 10 log buildings in use that year for school houses. Twelve were built during the year. The average wage of the male teachers was \$48 per month and that of female teachers was \$31 per month.

Taxes amounting to \$22,896.39 were levied for school purposes and school property was valued at \$61,780.00 with \$365 invested in libraries and \$15.99 in school apparatus.

The school district treasurers that year were W. S. Gallegly, Lick Creek; J. H. Boswell, Mt. Pleasant; W. W. Karraker, Dongola; A. J. Miller, Cobden; M. V. Eaves, Anna; Jasper A. Dillow, Dongola; Napoleon B. Collins, Alto Pass; Fred W. Metzger, Jonesboro; Levi A. Dillow, Springville; Calvin A. Smith, Cobden; Arthur A. Brown, Jonesboro; O. P. Baggott, Jonesboro; and John Wilkins, Grand Tower.

In 1900, of 7801 people between the ages of six and twenty-one, 5512 were enrolled in the public schools. At that time the length of the school year had been extended to six months or more and there was only one school in the County which was in session

for a shorter period of time. There were 67 ungraded schools and 10 graded schools in the county. There were three high schools established by that time. Four of the school buildings were brick, seventy-three were frame and one was log. Only one new building was erected during that year.

There were two private schools, Union Academy and the parochial school in Cobden having 92 pupils and five teachers in the county in 1900.

In the public schools there were 112 teachers, the highest salaried man being paid \$100 per month. The lowest salaried man was paid \$25, the highest salaried woman, \$40 per month and the lowest salaried woman \$20 per month.

Teachers who had graduated from the Southern Illinois Normal University were Daniel B. Fager, Joseph Gray, Mattie O. Alexander, Henry W. Karraker and Maggie Bryden. Teachers who were teaching but still attending the Normal were W. A. Wall, Taylor Dodd and Thomas J. Anderson. The other teachers had not attended college but had obtained their certificate by examination.

The tax levy for school purposes in 1900 was \$35,277.25 as compared with \$22,896.39 in 1866. The value of school property had increased to \$80,080 with \$931.80 invested in libraries and \$4374 in apparatus. The bonded indebtedness was \$11,790.

There were three four year high schools in the county, one supervised by Anson L. Bliss, an eight month school, where the teachers were paid an average wage of \$40.83 per month and the cost of maintaining the school was \$19.62 per pupil; one by John W. Jenkins, a seven month school where the teachers were paid an average of \$62.50 per month and the cost for maintaining the school was \$19.89 per pupil and a third taught by William L. Toler, a seven month school where the per capita cost per pupil was \$34.91 per year.

In 1937 the total number of pupils enrolled in public schools was 4,349, a decrease since 1900 which is in the same proportion as the decrease in population. 915 of these pupils were enrolled in high schools. There were about 131 teachers in the county as compared with 112 in 1900 and all but seven had training above a four year high school. Thirty-one had bachelor degrees and two had masters degrees. The salaries ranged between \$400 and \$1400 per year with one exception which was a salary between \$2200 to \$2400 per year in elementary schools and in high schools only one teacher was paid less than \$1000 and the others all received between \$1000 and \$1600 per year except one who received between \$2700 and \$3000 per year. This made an average annual salary in the county of \$997.42 or more than \$100 per month.

\$195,499 in taxes were levied for school purposes in 1936. The districts owned school property valued at \$593,800 with \$104,245 worth of library equipment and school apparatus. The bonded indebtedness of all the districts was \$152,000.

In 1937 there was only one private school in the county, the parochial school in Cobden which had 38 pupils and three

teachers.

There were 78 schools in Union County in 1937 and no new ones were erected.

The enrollment of pupils in high schools has increased over 40 per cent during the last ten years and the number of tuition pupils in high school during that period has increased over 80 per cent.

Over the rural schools is a county superintendent of schools who is elected by a vote of the people. At present Russell D. Rendleman holds the position. He coordinates the work of the schools in the county and is quite active in state organizations.

During the past year the health program which he sponsors had made rapid strides in progress. Medical and dental examinations have been provided for all pupils and if defects are found, the pupil is advised to go to his personal physician or dentist. The work was accomplished through the cooperation of the County Medical Society, all dentists in the county, approximately twenty-five volunteer workers, the National Youth Administration, the Anna City School Nurse, nurses from near-by counties, the County Superintendent of Schools and the County School Nurse.

3765 children were examined and 2021 were found to have defects. Of these defects 1505 were throat defects, 302 gland defects, 230 trachoma suspects, 131 nose defects, 80 nutrition defects, 79 nose defects, 71 athlete foot, 65 skin defects, 57 posture defects, 41 thyroid defects, 38 lung defects, 29 orthopedic defects, 22 nervous defects and mental defects and 18 scalp defects.

A comprehensive health program is planned for 1940 and 1941.

CHAPTER XXX

HISTORY OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN UNION COUNTY BEFORE 1830

Since the earliest organization of the state in 1818, provision was made for the care of the poor. There were only nine instances of public relief recorded in Jonesborough Township during the first ten years after 1818. Public assistance in Union County up to 1870 fell into two types: outdoor relief, relief given to the family or person in his own home; or boarding home care, relief given in the form of cash payment to some other person for caring for the needy person. The latter type of care was known as "bidding off" paupers. It was advertised throughout the county that a pauper would be "bid off" at the court house door and the person making the lowest bid was allowed to keep the needy person in his home for periods of from three months to a year. At the end of the agreed period the pauper was again "bid off." The amount paid to the person for keeping such poor persons ranged from seventy-five to one hundred fifty dollars per year. Outdoor relief included medical care, nursing care, burial expenses, food and clothing for the person or family in need in his own home. The amounts allowed for this type of care varied from small amounts given at irregular intervals to amounts given quarterly or even annually for care.

Children were usually "bound out" rather than "bid off." These procedures differed in that the person to whom the child was bound was expected to provide for the child until it reached maturity and he was not paid by the county for the care of the child. In some cases, relatives were ordered to support the needy person by the court. In case of the death of a needy person his personal property was sold to meet his burial and other expenses.

Each year, overseers of the poor were appointed. It was not until 1876 after the old poor law was revised that definite rules regulating procedures to be followed by the overseers were set up by the County Board of Commissioners. After 1870 and until 1913 outdoor relief including medical care, clothing, food, nursing and burial expenses, indoor relief or county farm care, and institution care provided by the state were the methods used to provide for the poor in the county.

One overseer's annual report, typical of other such reports during the one hundred years preceding 1930, records 24 cases receiving assistance. One to seven orders were given in each case, the orders averaging three dollars each, varying in amount from one to nine dollars. No record was kept as to how many members there were in each family receiving help.

THE COUNTY FARM

In 1869, three men were appointed to select a suitable site for a "county poor house." A two hundred acre tract of land about the central part of the county was selected 80 acres of which was

sold before 1900 and 80 acres remained in use as the "county farm" until 1939 when the farm was discontinued by the county and the land sold.

Before this "county poor farm" was established, poor persons had been "bid off" as mentioned before and later, groups of them had been "bid off" to one person for care. The county farm cared for the group of needy persons who had heretofore been "bid off" to one person and individual cases were still cared for in their homes or on their farms with special permission of the superintendent of the poor farm.

At first the agent in charge of the county farm paid rent of three hundred dollars per year for the use of the farm and was given a per capita payment for each person sent to him for care and later the agent, or superintendent, was paid a salary and the proceeds derived from the farm products were used by the county for maintenance of the farm and care of the inmates. Additional grants were made by the County Board when necessary.

A system of record keeping for the farm was established and the book originally used for this purpose is still available. Parts of it have been destroyed and the accuracy of what remains depended upon the ability of the superintendent to make accurate entries. A few of the superintendents could not write well enough to keep a record. After the name of each person in the record, space was provided for the age, sex, color, occupation, civil condition, birthplace, parentage, residence, health habits, date of admission, property, authority for admission, supposed cause of pauperism and date of discharge.

It was interesting to note that between 1875 and 1900 several names of county officials appeared on the record as having entered for short periods of time and under the heading "health habits" were written such notations as "chills and fever," "sore throat," epilepsy," etc. This indicates that the county farm was used as an infirmary or hospital as well as a place for paupers to live.

From 1875 to 1930 there was an average of approximately twenty inmates on the county farm. Usually about one hundred people were admitted annually. Each quarterly report showed from one to five deaths as the reasons for discharge of the case. A few illegitimate child births were cared for during this period. One quarterly report showed that eleven inmates under ten years of age, three between ten and twenty, eighteen between twenty and thirty and fifteen over thirty were admitted.

The annual expense for maintenance of the "county farm" and care of the poor persons there was \$2,000 in 1900, \$1,400 in 1910, \$3,700 in 1920, \$1,250 in 1925, and \$1,100 in 1930.

The County Farm was disbanded and sold in 1939 because the per capita cost of caring for the few inmates there was so much higher than the average cost of relief cases in the county.

MEDICAL CARE FOR POOR

Before 1874 many items recorded in the County Record showed that medical care was given to the poor by many doctors who were paid for the individual cases they attended. In 1874 this procedure was changed by order of the County Board. Bids were taken for the care of the poor and the lowest bidder became the "county doctor." Some years the physician was paid on a per call basis and some years the agreement for payment was made on an annual wage basis. Many items recorded since 1874 showed that physicians other than the "county doctor" were paid for their services in caring for the poor persons. In addition to the care of the sick the "county doctor" was directed by the County Board to recommend to the agent in charge of the county farm, the discharge of all persons sheltered there whom he deemed physically able to support themselves.

It is difficult to make any estimate of the amount of per capita relief which was given in individual cases because grocery orders were recorded according to the total amount owed to a particular grocer for "furnishing paupers" and clothing orders were recorded in the same manner. Itemized statements of doctors were paid.. It would also be difficult to estimate how many cases were given assistance, however, using the overseer's report quoted above as typical of the amount per order given and using the figure \$3000 as the amount of outdoor relief given in 1930, a fair estimate may be that there were between six hundred fifty and seven hundred people receiving aid during the year 1930. Again assuming that the number of case may be computed on this basis, the number of cases cared for in 1920 was double the number cared for in 1930.

All relief with the exception of aid to mothers and relief for the blind was administered by the County Board or their appointed agents or overseers in accordance with the law passed in 1874 known as "An Act to revise the law in relation to paupers, approved March 23, 1874."

AID TO THE BLIND

In 1903 the state of Illinois passed a law providing relief or pensions to all blind persons in the state. These pensions were to be paid by the counties. The law provided that all persons over 18 years of age declared to be blind should receive a benefit of \$250 per year payable quarterly upon warrants properly drawn upon the treasurer of the county where such blind person resides. Those eligible for the benefits of this law are blind persons who are not charges of institutions, or who do not have an income of more than \$250 per year, who have resided in the state for ten consecutive years and in the county for three years immediately preceeding the date of applying for the benefit.

The blind person may make application in the office of the county clerk who will send him to the medical examiner appointed by the County Board. The medical officer will send his report to

the County Board who then allow the benefit or reject the application as the case may be.

This act was amended in 1935 to allow a pension of \$365 per year and to allow the blind person and spouse to have an income of \$1000 per year or less. If the applicant has more than a \$1000 income he is not eligible for the benefit.

In spite of the fact that relief to the blind was allowed in Illinois as early as 1903, there was none allowed in Union County until after July 1, 1915.

In 1915, six persons applied for pensions and six were allowed pensions. In 1916, 30 applied and 25 were pensioned; in 1917, six applied and four were pensioned; in 1918, eight applied and seven were pensioned; in 1919, four applied and one was pensioned; in 1920, four applied and three were pensioned; in 1921, three applied and three were pensioned, in 1922 three applied and three were pensioned; in 1923, six applied and five were pensioned; in 1924, six applied and three were pensioned; in 1925, three applied and two were pensioned; in 1926, eight applied and five were pensioned; in 1927, nine applied and five were pensioned; in 1928, 12 applied and eight were pensioned; in 1929, 11 applied and three were pensioned; in 1930, 14 applied and seven were pensioned; in 1931, 25 applied and 14 were pensioned; in 1932, no applications were taken; 15 applied between the years 1933 and 1937, and of these, four were allowed in 1936, 10 in 1937 and one in 1938; in 1939, 21 applications were made and 21 pensions allowed.

From the year 1933 to 1937 the medical examiner interpreted the law to mean only totally blind people were eligible for a pension and since then the law has been interpreted that those industrially blind, that are not able to work on account of sight defects were eligible for a pension.

Of these applicants 8 men were between the ages of 21 and 30; 22 were between 30 and 40; 15 between 40 and 50; 35 between 50 and 60; 39 between 60 and 70; 39 between 70 and 80; 22 between 80 and 90 and seven of unknown ages. 82 of these applicants were over 65 years of age.

AID TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

An act to provide for the partial support of mothers and for the probationary visitation, care and supervision of the family for whose benefit support was provided was passed by the state legislature June 30, 1930 and in force July 1, 1931. In September, 1913 the first "mother's pension" was allowed in Union County.

The law provides that "a woman whose husband is dead and who was a resident of the state at the time of his death, or whose husband has become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity and became so incapacitated while a resident of the state, or whose husband being the father of her child or children under sixteen years of age has abandoned her and said child or children and neglects or refuses to maintain or provide for them, and who has fled from this state or secrets himself so that he cannot be apprehended and prosecuted for wife and child aban-

donment, may file application for relief under this act. The mother must have resided in the county for three years before the application is made.

The probation officer is then to make an investigation into the needs of the mother and recommend to the County Judge that the pension be granted or refused. Then the Judge in a court hearing renders his decision concerning the granting of the pension.

This county have given amounts ranging from two to three dollars per child and at the present time gives three dollars per child. In many instances the mother is permitted to work away from her home in order to help provide for her family. Orders are called for monthly by the mothers. In 1938, sixty-six mothers were receiving aid under this act including one hundred twenty children.

In larger counties this act is administered in a much different manner. Larger amounts are allowed to the mother according to her need and few mothers with children under 14 are permitted to work away from home. In most cases in those counties the allowance is adequate for the needs of the family. In Union County, several cases have been given relief by the County Relief Agency because the aid to mothers was inadequate to meet their needs.

The history of public assistance in Union County up to 1939 may best be summarized by the following figures:

1868	For Care of paupers	\$ 934.14	
1869	Care of paupers	1,654.96	
1871	Care of paupers	1,414.67	
1881	For care of paupers	1,346.61	
	For paupers in state institutions	138.25	\$ 1,484.86
1882	For care of paupers	1,604.92	
	For paupers in state institutions	219.71	1,824.63
1883	For care of paupers	1,525.22	
	For paupers in institutions	149.16	1,674.38
1884	For care of paupers	2,968.73	
	For paupers in institutions	330.42	3,299.15
1886	For care of paupers	1,500.00	
	For paupers in institutions	600.00	2,100.00
1890	For care of paupers	1,500.00	
	For paupers in institutions	600.00	2,100.00
1900	For paupers outside county farm	300.00	
	For poor farm and expenses	2,000.00	
	For paupers in institutions	300.00	2,000.00
1910	For paupers in institutions	1,650.00	
	For paupers at county farm	550.00	
	For paupers outside county farm	1,375.00	
	For expense of county farm	400.00	
	Salary of Supt. of county farm	450.00	4,425.00
1920	For paupers in institutions	500.00	
	For paupers at county farm	1,800.00	
	For maintaining county farm	700.00	
	For paupers outside county farm	6,000.00	9,050.00

1922	For paupers at institutions	500.00	
	For paupers at county farm	500.00	
	For maintaining county farm	1,000.00	
	For paupers outside county farm	5,000.00	
	M. D.'s fees for insane inquisitions ...	100.00	
	For relief of blind	4,950.00	13,050.00
1924	For paupers in institutions	500.00	
	For paupers at county farm	500.00	
	For maintaining county farm	750.00	
	For paupers outside county farm	5,000.00	
	M. D. fees for insane inquisitions	150.00	
	For relief of blind	8,000.00	
1926	For physicians examining blind	25.00	
	For mother's pension fund	1,500.00	16,425.00
	For paupers in institutions	500.00	
	For paupers at county farm	500.00	
	For paupers outside county farm	5,000.00	
	For maintaining county farm	750.00	
1928	M. D. fees for insane inquisitions ...	150.00	
	For relief of blind	8,000.00	
	M. D. fees for examining blind	25.00	14,925.00
	For county farm salaries	600.00	
	For paupers in institutions	700.00	
	For paupers at county farm	500.00	
1930	For maintaining county farm	3,000.00	
	M. D. fees for insane inquisitions ...	150.00	
	For relief of blind	9,000.00	
	For mother's pension fund	3,500.00	17,950.00
	For paupers in institutions	600.00	
	For paupers at county farm	500.00	
1932	For maintaining county farm	600.00	
	For paupers outside county farm	3,000.00	
	M. D. fees for insane inquisitions ...	200.00	
	For relief of blind	7,500.00	
	M. D. fees for examining blind	50.00	
	For mother's pension fund	2,000.00	14,450.00
1934	For paupers in institutions	600.00	
	For paupers at county farm	500.00	
	For maintaining county farm	1,000.00	
	For paupers outside county farm	3,000.00	
	For relief of blind	18,000.00	
	M. D. fees for examining blind	50.00	23,150.00
1936	For paupers in institutions	200.00	
	For paupers at county farm	500.00	
	For paupers outside county farm	4,500.00	
	For relief of blind	18,200.00	
	M. D. fees for examining blind	50.00	
	For mother's pension fund	5,000.00	27,050.00
1936	For salary of supt. of county farm ..	600.00	
	For care of paupers outside co. farm	6,500.00	

	For maintenance of county farm	1,200.00	
	M. D. fees for insane inquisitions ---	200.00	
	For relief of blind	13,500.00	
	For expense of old age security board	200.00	
	For mother's pension	4,000.00	
	State and Federal funds for relief	151,794.52	
	Work projects	31,626.96	209,621.38
1938	For care of poor and indigent persons	30,000.00	
	For maintenance of county farm	1,000.00	
	For relief of blind	15,000.00	
	State and Federal relief funds	70,386.37	
	Old age assistance	118,084.00	
	W. P. A. labor (adm. excluded)	420,000.00	*629,470.37
* This total does not include farm relief given by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.			

CHAPTER XXXII

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AFTER 1930

In 1930 only \$14,450 was spent in Union County for public assistance and of this amount \$7500 was for blind pensions and \$2000 for mother's pensions. There were five methods then used for caring for the poor: care at the county farm, outdoor relief administered by the county commissioners through overseers of the poor in each precinct, relief for the blind, aid to mothers and care in a state institution.

The population of Union County had increased from 18,100 persons in 1880 to 20,249 in 1920 and decreased to 19,883 in 1930. The total cost of relief had increased from \$1484.16 in 1880 to \$9,000 in 1920 and to \$14,450 in 1930. The increase which took place between 1920 and 1930 was due to the increase in the number of blind pensions allowed. The increase from 1880 to 1920 was either because there was more assistance needed or more needs were cared for.

A County Commissioner who was in office in 1930 gave the following information. "We always helped our paupers who came to us for help. Most of the able bodied people could support themselves. A few had to have an order or two during the winter. We always helped the old, the sick, the children and widows. The average order was two dollars per week for a family because most of them were able to get what they needed from friends or the farmers they worked for. These grocery orders were issued for staple foods only. The poor did not fool us any because we knew all of them. Clothing and books were provided for poor children in school and medical care for the sick. Very little assistance was given through the summer months because it was not needed. We thought we met the needs adequately and there did not seem to be any complaint about the assistance given."

The school teachers played an important role in the care of the poor at that time. They reported children who needed clothing and books and often food.

Aside from the above types of assistance given by public agencies in 1930, there was a private agency known as the Associated Charities which gave a small amount of assistance. The secretary of this organization, Mr. Thomas Rixleben of Jonesboro, gives the following account of it. "The Associated Charities was organized in 1910 by three churches in Jonesboro, Illinois, the Baptist, Methodist and Lutheran churches. A Thanksgiving service was held in each church in rotation. A voluntary offering was taken amounting to about twenty dollars per year which was given to the Associated Charities. The merchants of the town added about thirty dollars to the collection and all the citizens who wished donated used clothing and shoes which were given to the poor. The needs of the poor were few because neighbors and relatives contributed to those in need without being asked to do so."

At this time it was customary for farmers and landlords who

land tenants on their farms to supply this tenant with a house, a pig or two, the use of a cow and all the fresh vegetables and fruit he wished to can. If sickness or any circumstance occurred which caused the tenants to need more money than their usual thirty dollars a month salary, the landlord either provided medical care or "stood behind" the credit of the person in need. In the summer, the poor who did not live on farms were usually told through their grocers or friends that certain farmers would allow them to pick the fruit and vegetables too ripe to be shipped to market yet in excellent condition for canning or eating. It was only unusually lazy people who did not avail themselves of these opportunities, and these people were so criticized by their neighbors that many people accepted the gifts to avoid having a reputation of being lazy. Thrifty housewives usually saw that their poor neighbors, relatives and friends had enough cans for their fruit and vegetables and enough second hand clothes to be presentable.

These opinions of the people in charge of giving aid to the poor in 1930 have been quoted in full in order to show that drastic contrast that has taken place during the last ten years when our public assistance has increased from \$14,450 in 1930 to \$629,470.37 in 1938 in spite of the fact that a large factory employing 500 people was opened up during that period. This \$629,470.37 does not include large amounts of money that have been loaned to the farmers and home-builders, it represents only the amount of money that was give outright to the people of the county who said they were unable to earn a livelihood for themselves and would have to be supported by the government.

One drastic change that has taken place since 1930 is the fact that the citizens who do not need help have taken the attitude that the government should help the poor and the individual citizen need no longer give the attention he formerly gave to his tenant, his neighbor or his poor relative. A second drastic change that has take place is that the poor person no longer feels that he is being helped but demands support as a civil right. Most recipients of W. P. A. jobs do not consider this a form of relief and demand that their political friends use their influence to obtain this type of job for them.

There is not room here to enumerate instances where citizens who consider themselves honorable have abused the privilege of being aided by the government by demanding help when they might be able to devise ways to help themselves. This is not true alone of Union County but of most of the counties in the whole United States. Since the appropriation for this assistance comes from the federal and state governments mainly, all needs are estimated at a maximum rather than minimum extent so that by the time all estimates are totalled it makes a tremendous amount of money necessary to meet the estimated needs and after the money is appropriated it seems that few places make an effort to use as small an amount of money as possible and let the surplus revert to the treasury of the county, state or federal government. When one

stops to consider that Union County has only 4500 taxpayers and over \$600,000 was given away in the county and also considers that this is happening all over the country, then one realizes that better programs for administering public assistance must be used in the future.

THE ILLINOIS EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMISSIONS ADMINISTRATION IN UNION COUNTY

By the end of 1933, representatives of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, which had been appointed by the governor to help with the growing relief problem in the state, had made contacts with the chairman of the county board of commissioners, Mr. Clem C. Baggott, and appointments were made of an Emergency Relief Committee for Union County. Mr. R. Wilkins, Alto Pass; Mr. Ed Karraker, Jonesboro; Mr. Claude Rich, Cobden; Dr. C. R. Walser, Anna; Harvey Hinkle, Dongola, and Ed Hargrave, Anna, were appointed to serve with Mr. Clem Baggott as chairman. Later Mr. Baggott and Dr. Walser resigned and the final committee which served was made up of Ed. L. Karraker, Jonesboro; T. P. Sifford, Anna; R. S. Dillow, Dongola; Claude W. Rich, Cobden; Dan R. Davie, Ware; Ed S. Hargrave, Anna, and Roy Wilkins, Alto Pass.

Since there had been no unusual requests for aid in the county at the time, the chairman of the committee and the county clerk sent letters to the principals of city schools and to teachers of country schools asking for a list of names of needy persons in the school districts. From these lists the first allocations of money was computed. Later as the availability of money became publicized requests became numerous.

In February, 1934 the representatives of the I. E. R. C. told the local members that in order to continue to receive money in Union County an administrator of certain qualifications should be appointed. Since the board knew of no one in the county who could meet the requirements set up by the I. E. R. C. they accepted the suggestion of the commission and appointed Mrs. Bertha Montgomery who describes herself as the "bitter pill the committee had to swallow in order to obtain funds from the commission."

Under Mrs. Montgomery's supervision the office was organized which at one time employed 32 workers to investigate cases and otherwise administer relief in Union County. Requests for relief increased and eventually this office was taking care of most of the mother's aid cases and blind pension cases. Work relief in the county was first organized in this office which was later to be taken over by the Civil Works Administration of the federal government and later by the Works Program Administration.

In 1935 the legislature took the power of administration of relief away from the I. E. R. C. because there had been too much friction between the administrators and many of the county boards. This was due mainly to the scarcity of available administrators who had the requisite training and background and those who had to be used were learning their jobs themselves instead of being able

to teach the boards and their employees what needed to be done.

As a result of this act the relief was turned back to the county board and the I. E. R. C. acted only as a certification agent to approve of the applicants for the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Rural Resettlement Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Youth Administration and other related services. The I. E. R. C. also provides the funds for the counties to distribute and since 1938 has had the power to supervise the administration of these funds. A third duty the I. E. R. C. retains is the distribution of surplus foods in the counties. Surplus foods are supposed to be foods and products bought in areas where there is a surplus supply and distributed by the government, thus keeping the surplus off the market.

All but one of the members of the local I. E. R. C. committee expressed themselves as believing they should have used their own ideas of limiting the amount of money spent in Union County rather than listening to the representatives of the commission who continually pointed out that this county might as well get all the money they could since the other counties were doing the same thing.

In contrast to their opinion in the opinion of economists who study the problem at large and in measuring the standard of living Union County find that it is lower than most counties in Illinois. Therefore it was their constant advice to give more assistance to make the standard of living comparable to other counties.

THE COUNTY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

In 1936, in accordance with the amendement passed by the legislature, the administration of relief passed from the hands of the I. E. R. C. to the County Board of Commissioners. Mrs. Clyde Treece was appointed administrator and she was given four assistants.

Under this administration only direct relief was cared for in this office. All able bodied men or heads of families were referred to the I. E. R. C. for certification for one of the federal programs, W. P. A., N. Y. A. or C. C. C. In spite of the fact that these programs and the new Old Age Assistance Administration took care of approximately 70 per cent of the cases given assistance in the county, this office spent \$4,028.80 in June, 1938 in comparison to \$6,612.75 which included all relief work and old age assistance and other cases in June, 1936.

Due to the fact that the cost of relief was increasing all over the state at a tremendous rate of speed, the legislature again amended the law providing aid to the needy in 1937, giving the I. E. R. C. the right to supervise the county offices beginning July, 1938 to the extent that the county officers provide the state office with complete records of each case and offices not complying with the standards set by the I. E. R. C. were to have funds withdrawn from the county until such time as the rules were carried out.

In 1939, Miss Edith Hess was made the administrator and has carried on the work of the office since that time.

THE OLD AGE ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

According to a law passed in 1935 providing for old age assistance to be given to all needy persons 65 years of age or over, the County Judge E. S. Alden appointed a board to supervise the administration of pensions in Union County. This board made up of Mr. J. D. R. Brown, Mrs. Kate Coffman and Mr. Nathan T. Lawrence appointed Mrs. Nettie Glasscock administrator.

By April of 1939, 1217 applications had been made for assistance. 743 of these had been accepted and 67 were pending investigation. The others had been rejected, withdrawn or died.

The office had two employees and a stenographer loaned by the National Youth Administration until the State Administration began a review of cases. In July, 1938, the employees became civil service employees and the Old Age Assistance Administration was changed for the supervision of the board to that of the State Department of Public Welfare. When the review of cases was begun additional helpers were employed in the office.

All persons who are over 65 years of age not having an income of \$40 per months (this was increased from \$30 during the extra session of the legislature in 1940) or not having children able to support them are eligible for assistance. This assistance is given on the basis of need, that is if the aged person has a place to live, rent is excluded from his grant, etc. In April, 1940, there were 758 persons receiving old age assistance in Union County.

THE NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

The National Youth Administration has two separate programs in Union County, the student aid program and the projects under the supervision of the County N. Y. A. Superintendent Cleatus Smith.

The former program is supervised by the principals of the high schools in the county and provides aid to needy students. In this county the need for aid is determined by an investigation made by the local relief office at the request of the principal who has received the application. One high school superintendent stated that more children from the poorer areas of the county have been able to obtain a high school education since this program has been in effect. The pupils receiving this aid do not have to belong to relief families.

The latter program includes three projects, a book-binding project sponsored by the County Superintendent, a picnic ground project sponsored by the Home and Garden Club of Alto Pass; and a desk reconditioning project sponsored by the public schools of Cobden, Illinois. In each project the sponsor furnishes the material for the work and provides the space where the work is to be done and labor is furnished by the National Youth Administration.

The N. Y. A. program probably has a larger turnover of workers than any other in the county because the workers are unmarried persons between 16 and 24 years of age. Many of these people are able to obtain private employment because they have gained a little experience and because the N. Y. A. is constantly

on the outlook for jobs for its clients who come from relief families.

THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The work of the C. C. C. Camps has been discussed before under the National Forest Service Program.

The C. C. C. Camps employ youths between the ages of 16 and 24 who are not in school nor gainfully employed. These boys do not have to come from relief families.

THE ANNA STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

The mentally ill patients of Union County and twenty-two other southern Illinois counties are cared for in the Anna State Hospital for the Insane.

This institution was established by a vote of the legislature in 1869, the board of commissions appointed consisting of Lieutenant Governor John Dougherty of Jonesboro; Benjamin L. Wiley of Jackson County; Dr. G. L. Owens, of Marion; H. W. Hall of McLeansboro, and D. R. Kingsbury of Centralia. These commissioners selected the present site of the institution and a large building was erected. Since that time the number of buildings has periodically increased until the hospital has grown from a capacity of 150 to one of nearly 300 patients with all necessary hospital facilities and farm equipment for the almost 500 acres of land. Originally water was obtained from cisterns and a spring, but now a large dam has been constructed below Jonesboro making a lake from which water is pumped to a large reservoir north of Anna for the use of the hospital.

The institution gives employment to over 300 people.

One of the recent additions to the institution is a diagnostic center where patients are received for observation and diagnosis which facilitates the patient's stay in the hospital. Many are returned to their homes from this part of the institution shortly after their admission. The custom is rapidly growing among county judges to send patients is as guests for observation and commit them after it has been recommended by the diagnostician. This cuts down the expense of inquisitions of persons who would be discharged without psychosis.

The first managing officer was Dr. Dewey of the Elgin State Hospital who stayed about two months and was succeeded by Dr. Barnes who remained five years. Most superintendents since have remained from 4 to 8 years.

The County sends its feeble-minded to Lincoln State School and Colony and some few may get as far away as the Dixon State Hospital; its blind, its deaf and dumb to the Jacksonville Schools for those purposes and its tubercular patients to Springfield. There are inadequate facilities in Illinois for the care of the tubercular patient.

THE TRACHOMA CLINIC

One of the five trachoma clinics belonging to the southern district of Illinois is located in Jonesboro. This is a cooperative agency supervised by the Society for the Prevention of Blindness,

staffed by the Department of Public Welfare of the State of Illinois and all other help furnished by the W. P. A.

The Society for the Prevention of Blindness made a survey of the needs of the trachoma areas in the state in 1934. They were aided by the Department of Public Health which gave the services of one nurse and funds for the expense of the survey.

All eye cases needing treatment in this area had been sent to the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary in Chicago before this time. Railroad and bus fares were expensive so as a result of the survey made in 1934, area clinics were established. The first year the clinics were paid for by the Society for the Prevention of Blindness and the Illinois State Department of Public Health. In 1935 the legislature made an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare to carry on the work for one year then the present set-up was arranged.

At present, the Society for the Prevention of Blindness furnishes a nurse who supervises the work of the clinic and the area it serves. The Department of Public Welfare furnishes one nurse and a doctor for each clinic. The W. P. A. furnishes all other help: nurses aids who assist the nurse in the clinic and make home calls to follow up the cases treated in the clinic or to urge new cases which have been reported to come to the clinic for treatment; field workers, men who are trained to do the same as the nurses aids in the homes; a clerk to arrange schedules and appointments and give information on days when the regular clinic staff is not present; and janitors and laundress.

The clinic cares for eye cases only and gives treatment only to trachoma cases but in case an examination discloses another type of eye defect, the case is referred to a local physician for care. If the persons examined is dependent, the case is sent to the Eye and Ear Infirmary in Chicago.

The clinic is open three times a week for examinations and treatment. The doctor is present every Thursday and every other Saturday he cares for surgical cases. Anesthetics for operations are paid for by the relief agency for the individual patient.

From June, 1934 to April, 1939, 533 positive trachoma cases and 380 suspected cases had been treated in the clinic. Many others have been examined. The average monthly case load is 200 cases. The load is heavier in summer, sometimes reaching 300 cases because dust causes flare ups in old cases.

CHAPTER XXXIII

ROAD BUILDING IN UNION COUNTY

Road building is the oldest type of public work in Union County. In the beginning trails were blazed by hunter's axes and later came wagon trails. All the men in a vicinity worked together gratis on a road leading to trading posts and other sources of supply.

Later as more roads were needed a small wage was paid the men who worked on the road and later men worked out their poll taxes on the roads.

Plank roads came into use about 1850. This road is discussed in a previous chapter. Following this dirt roads were used. These roads were graded and made wide enough for conveyances to pass each other. Later came gravel roads and finally paved roads.

The first gravel roads were made and maintained by a toll collected from each conveyance which traveled over them. Toll gates were located between Jonesboro and Ware on that gravel road and one south of Anna on another road.

The County Highway Department began the building and maintenance of roads about 1915. State Aid roads began in 1915. These were established through a resolution by the County Board of Commissioners designating certain roads to be added to the State Aid system because there was more traffic on these roads than others. When the location of a road was designated by the County Board, the plan of the road was sent to the State Department of Public Works and Buildings thru its district office at Carbondale for approval. When the state accepted responsibility for granting state aid to these roads, the county was required to pay one-half the cost of maintaining the road. Two roads, one two miles east from Dongola and one one mile east from Cobden were laid out under this plan and the rest of the roads were maintained by county funds.

In 1927 the motor fuel tax law was enacted which allowed the county one cent of each three collected. Since then the county has had approximately \$18,000 per year from this fund to construct and maintain roads which are designed to meet the state highway qualifications. Money can be spent by counties either for contracts or for day labor work disbursed through the road commissioners.

Up until 1936 much work was done through contracts. Since 1936 the county has done its own construction work. The county has spent much of its money for equipment which it rents to the state highway department at a rate which practically pays for the original purchase price and upkeep of the machinery. The machinery is then available after being used by the state for use on the county roads.

The road districts have their own machinery for work within the district.

Union County now has eighteen miles of road built with motor fuel tax funds.

A year ago it was decided by the government that federal aid road constructed by the government and turned back to the county for maintenance could be maintained by motor fuel tax

funds. Within the last year eight miles of road have been completed and seven more miles are planned and right-of-way condemnations are being held in court to carry out this plan.

There are six hundred miles of ordinary public roads in Union County, one hundred twenty-seven miles of state aid road and fifty-six miles of concrete roads. Four miles of black-top road is being built out of state reforestation funds connecting Cobden with the Black Diamond Trail. This is a scenic view road.

The concrete roads were built and are maintained by the state.

In 1940 the county road commissioners were Mr. Landis, Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Casper, Mr. Stegle, Mr. Barringer, Mr. Norton, Mr. Lingle, Mr. Bauer, Mr. Orr and Mr. Rendleman. There are eleven districts in the county. Mr. Loren Hinkle is county Superintendent of Highways. Each commissioner hires a clerk and a laborer. The rest of the work is done by W. P. A. and relief labor.

The county owns \$20,000 worth of machinery and if this machinery were not used as it is by the state, the county income from motor fuel tax would not be sufficient to maintain the county roads. This income would not much more than keep up the bridges.

Two W. P. A. gravel pits are in operation in the county. One novamlite pit is in operation near Alto Pass, but this gravel is used in Jackson county. The gravel from the W. P. A. pits is loaded into county owned equipment and hauled to all the road districts. Each district pays fifty-four cents per yard loading cost.

Few counties keep a Highway Commissioners reports but Mr. Hinkle has compiled a very complete reports which shows just how much money has been spent and how much work has been completed in each road district each month and how much money is available to complete the work of the districts during the year.

A tax levy is made the first of each September to obtain money to be expended for construction of roads and bridges, the maintainance of roads and bridges, road drag funds, purchase of machinery, repairs for machinery, oiling of roads, prevention and extripation of weeds, buildings, administration and contingencies.

All tax warrants are listed in the report so that each district knows just where it is with reference to the budget all during the year. A record of all bank receipts and balances is kept, tax money and private work pay, etc., is listed. Also anticipation warrants are listed to be counted against future income so that the county knows just how much is available at all times for road work.

During the last twenty-five years the towns of Union County have improved their streets. Few streets in any of the towns are without gravel and many are paved.

Most of the towns have also put in water systems.

CHAPTER XXXIV

PERSONAL TAXES IN UNION COUNTY AND CONCLUSION

The study of personal taxes reveals a number of things, the prosperity of the county, the standard of living, the percent of people well-to-do or poor, the types and number of businesses, etc.

Since 1860 personal taxes have increased. In 1860 when the population was 11,145 there were 2149 persons paid personal taxes which indicates that all these people had furniture, livestock, stock in trade, etc., amounting to more than fifty dollars. In 1900, when Union County reached it peak, 22,610 in population, 3,296 people paid personal taxes. In 1939 when population was 19,883, there were 4,539 people paid personal taxes. This indicates that there has been a raising of the standard of living for almost one-fourth of the taxpayers.

Significant also is the change in the amount of personal property the well-to-do class pays. In 1900, eleven individuals paid taxes on between \$10,000 and \$20,000 worth of personal property and three paid on \$20,000 or more. In 1939 only one individual listed personal property exceeding \$10,000. Corporations such as the Central Illinois Public Service Corporation, the Bell Telephone Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company and several chain grocery stores and oil companies and other companies paid taxes on over \$10,000 worth of personal property.

Since it is a well known fact that more than one individual has more than \$10,000 worth of personal property which may or may not be taxable, it would be inaccurate to leave the impression that individual wealth has decreased as much as the comparison in taxes between 1900 and 1939 indicates. Since the assessor is only able to list what he sees if the taxpayer does not choose to tell him what he owns, many things may be missed in compiling tax lists, and since taxes have increased, people are more inclined to conceal their wealth than they were in the past. The county assessor made the statement that if an accurate assessment could be made, the rate of taxation would be about one-fourth the amount that is now levied.

In listing personal taxes for businesses, in 1900 seventy-six business houses listed personal property of over \$1,000 and six manufacturers had over \$1,000 worth of personal property. The largest manufacturer listed property worth \$5,459.

This practice does not exist in Union County alone.

In 1939 four manufacturers listed personal property of over \$8,000 and one company paid taxes on \$35,505. Fifty-six places of business listed over \$1,000 worth of personal property and there were almost three times as many businesses listed in 1939 as in 1900. It is possible for many businesses to operate now on a small amount of stock because of the availability of new stock to replenish what is sold almost over night.

A discussion of farm taxes was given in the chapter on the history of agriculture.

Types of businesses have changed to meet the times. Instead of the old general merchandise stores there are specialized stores, ready-to-wear, groceries, notions, etc. The harness and wagon manufacturers have been replaced by garages, automobile and farm implement sales companies. The sale of gasoline is one of the most numerous of businesses in the county.

In conclusion, let it be said that Union county, altho handicapped by rather poor soil, has arisen above its handicaps and has its share of business and comforts. While there are no extremely wealthy people in the county there are many people who live well. Our poor people are fewer than in our neighboring counties, Alexander, Pulaski, Jackson, Williamson and Johnson. The county has produced its share of brilliant people who have made names for themselves in the fields of business, politics and education.

Union County is above all, a consistent county. When a leader is chosen he is backed for long periods of time. This is indicated by the long tenure of office enjoyed by Monroe C. Crawford, who was county judge for thirty-two years. Judge Crawford was a very fine type of man which indicates that Union County stands behind officials of high calibre. In going over the county records, it is found that most of our officials served for long periods of time.

Most of the pastors in the county serve their churches for a number of years and there is not a radical amount of change among teachers. Many of our business houses belong to people whose fathers and grandfathers were in the same business before them.

On the whole our citizens are law abiding. We do not have any more arrests in proportion to our population than other counties have.

On the whole we are an average county considering the fact that we excel in some things and do not do so well in others. Most salesmen visiting the county express themselves as finding Union County the best business county in this end of the state. Our county was born of courage and hardship. It grew on the fearless spirit of the pioneer and has become what it is today.

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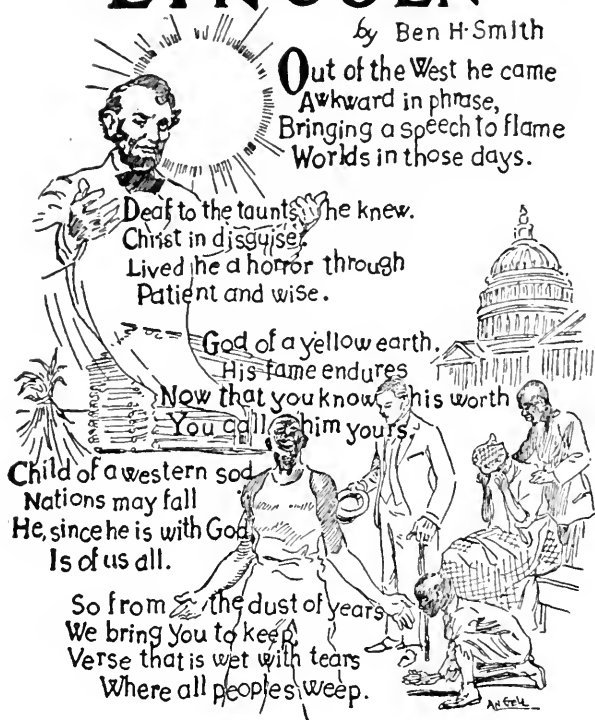


Last year the Anna Chamber of Commerce and the American Legion put up a flag pole on the Illinois Central park.

This picture shows the initial flag raising ceremonies.

LINCOLN

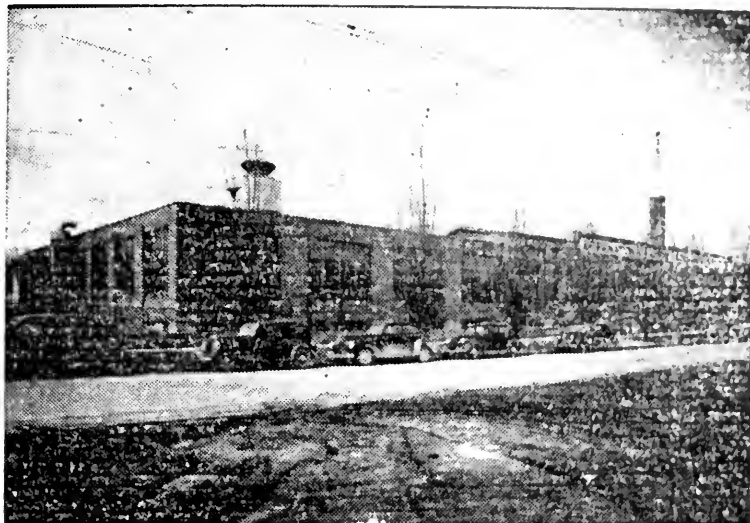
by Ben H. Smith



Ben H. Smith of Jonesboro, has been recognized nationally for his fine poetry. Above is his poem on Abraham Lincoln that has been published throughout the United States.

He contributes a regular weekly column to The Gazette-Democrat.

International Shoe Factory



Leading industry in Union County is the International Shoe Factory in Anna. It has been in operation here for the past 10 years.

Hale-Willard Hospital



Formerly a private institution when this picture was taken, The Hale-Willard hospital is now operated by the City of Anna.

Dr. H. B. Shafer

—DENTIST—

Anna

Dr. Jas. F. Wahl

Optometrist

Anna

Dr. H. Phillips

Physician & Surgeon

Anna

Dr. Roy Keith

—DOCTOR—

Anna

Dr. Don Stewart

—DOCTOR—

Anna

Dr. Berry Rife

—DOCTOR—

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Dr. E. V. Hale

—DOCTOR—

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Dr. C. R. Walser

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Dr. H. O. Taylor

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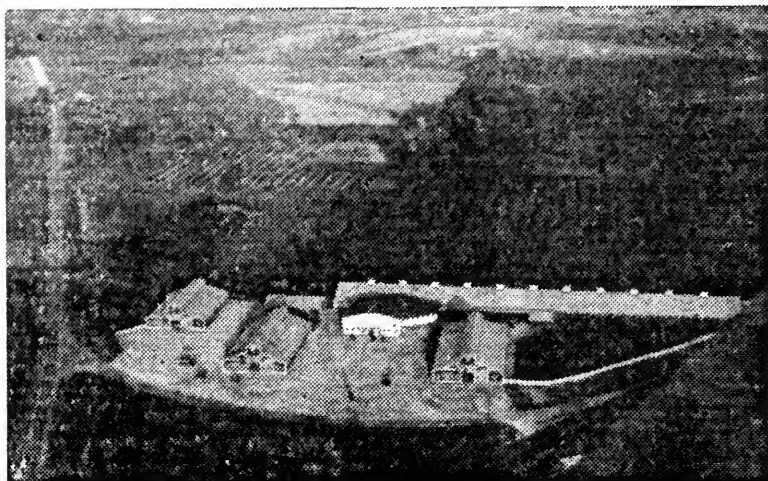
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